# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, $4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. SIX MONTHS, $2. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1896. | VOL. XLVI.—No. 24 No. 346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.


*For Prospectus and Advertising Rates see Page* viii.

**The FOREST AND STREAM is put to press on Tuesdays. Correspondence intended for publication should reach us by Mondays and as much earlier as may be practicable.**


## Forest and Stream Water Colors

We have prepared as premiums a series of four artistic and beautiful reproductions of original water colors, painted expressly for the FOREST AND STREAM. The subjects are outdoor scenes:

**Jacksnipe Coming In. "He's Got Them" (Quail Shooting). Vigilant and Valkyrie. Bass Fishing at Block Island.**

The plates are for frames 14 x 19 in. They are done in twelve colors, and are rich in effect. They are furnished to old or new subscribers on the following terms:

**Forest and Stream** *one year and the set of four pictures*, **$5.**
**Forest and Stream** *6 months and any two of the pictures*, **$3.**
Price of the pictures alone, $1.50 each; $5 for the set.

Remit by express money order or postal money order. Make orders payable to

**FOREST AND STREAM PUB. CO., New York.**


### *THE ZOÖLOGICAL GARDEN SITE.*

WHEN the Managers of the Zoölogical Society applied last month to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for a site for the Zoölogical Garden in Bronx Park, the request was referred to a committee of three for report. Since then the daily papers have printed statements, said to have been made about this application by the Mayor and the City Chamberlain, which we presume these gentlemen never expressed.

It may very well be that neither the Mayor nor Gen. McCook knows anything in particular about zoölogical gardens, their purposes or their requirements; but it may fairly be assumed that each possesses a fair measure of that sense which is called "common," perhaps for the reason that it is so very rare. It is not likely then that these gentlemen ever talked as they are said to have done about the danger of turning over to a private corporation the portion of Bronx Park for which the Zoölogical Society asks, for of course they know that a number of the great educational institutions of similar character in this city are in the hands of private corporations, and are managed by their Trustees purely as a matter of civic pride and without hope of any personal reward other than that which comes from the approval of their own consciences and the satisfaction of benefiting their fellow citizens.

It must have occurred to the Mayor and the City Chamberlain that the city gave to the Metropolitan Museum of Art—a private corporation—a site in the Central Park, and there erected buildings in which are collected choice treasures of art, gathered from all lands, to which the public are freely admitted and which interest, instruct and elevate the public and so benefit the city.

They could hardly have forgotten that the city has given for a site to the American Museum of Natural History—a private corporation—Manhattan Square, a large and very valuable tract of land in the geographical heart of the city, and that on this it has erected and is now building magnificent edifices, in which are shown collections of the highest educational value, collections surpassed in magnitude and interest nowhere in America, except at the National Museum in Washington.

These collections are freely shown to the public, and high and low, rich and poor, go there to view and to study the works of nature gathered from sea and shore and mountain and forest in many lands. The educational work done by these collections cannot be overestimated. Persons who care nothing for reading about nature may delight in the spectacle of a group of birds or animals which reproduces nature and nature's scenes, in which the wild creatures seem to be living their daily lives. In these institutions even those who cannot read may, for the mere pleasure of looking, learn of the wonders of realms that otherwise would forever remain unknown to them.

Just as a picture will convey to the mind an impression far more clear than a written description can ever give, so the observation of specimens tells the observer, whether he be educated or ignorant, far more than description or picture. The plan of the Zoölogical Society is to do just what is being done by the American Museum of Natural History—to show bits of nature, but of living nature. But to the great public the collections of the Society, when ready for exhibition, will be more attractive than those of the Museum. We all of us, great and small, like to see living things, things that move, and a hundred people will stand and gaze at a live animal for one that will stop to look at a stuffed one. The crowds that gather about the few cages in the Central Park on these summer days show very clearly how popular a real Zoölogical Garden, with real collections and ample space, would be with the inhabitants of this city, rich and poor.

The Zoölogical Society is by law compelled to give to the public free access to its collections on four days of each week, and in view of the very slight revenue which could be hoped for on the other three days the Society has determined to make two additional days in each week free, reserving only one day in seven when the collections shall not be open to the public, and when artists and students may work about the animals without interruption by crowds. From what we know of the character of the Managers of the Zoölogical Society it may be assumed that they have at heart only the city's good, and that it is their aim to make their Zoölogical Garden an institution as successful, as useful and as great as the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The tract of land asked for by the Zoölogical Society is in a park which is now distant from the city's center of population, and the land is as yet wild and unimproved. It is the Society's purpose to establish here collections which will attract many thousands of people to this out-of-the-way region, and this will tend to open up a quarter of the city which is now almost unknown. For six days out of the seven this portion of the park will be open and free to the public, and on these six days its attractions will be far greater than those of any other park within the limits of New York.

Since the city authorities have given land to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to the American Museum of Natural History and to the Botanic Garden—all private corporations, but using the land assigned them for the public benefit—there seems to be no logical reason for denying the application of the Zoölogical Society, which also will use the land granted it for the public good. The site that it asks for should be given it.

### *WATERS FAR AND NEAR.*

OUR angling columns to-day report the opening of the Canadian salmon season. Mr. Lowry sends us the story of the first Cascapedia salmon, a noble fish of forty pounds, well calculated to give pride to a fisherman even so old a hand as our correspondent. Everything promises for this season an unusually generous supply of fish, and unless the salmon has lost its game qualities, as some people contend, there is abundant sport in store for those who are fortunate enough to have the opportunity of enjoying it. Salmon fishing is now restricted to the few, rivers are limited in number and in pools. Fishing privileges are held high. An expedition for salmon involves expense of time and money to be compassed only by those who can break their business chains when the wire brings the message that the fish are in the river. Such conditions must long prevail on this continent. The enterprise of restocking rivers like the Hudson, the Connecticut and the Merrimac may well enough excite fond fancies in the breast of the fisherman, but for generations now on the stage salmon fishing in these waters can be nothing more than an iridescent dream.

In striking contrast with the reports from the camps in Canadian salmon rivers is the story, which Mr. Avis sends us, of quiet fishing on a Connecticut farm. For one fisherman who can enjoy the privilege of salmon fishing in distant waters there are thousands who could put in a day or a half day with great satisfaction on the home stream; and, as we have frequently pointed out, no problem of fish protection is of more importance from an angling standpoint than the protection of the small streams on our own farms and near to our own towns and villages.

Quite as noteworthy as the record of the forty-pound salmon from the Cascapedia is this relation of a fortunate day's fishing in a stream at home. It is deemed remarkable that in a country like Connecticut, where the waters are supposed to be for the most part barren and to give scant reward, fish one never so faithfully, Mr. Avis could have gone home with such a string of trout to show with pride as the proof of his work on the old farm. And yet this is something which should be within the command of thousands of fishermen, if only a wiser economy had conserved the natural resources of nearby waters. It is not too much to say that if every farmer controlling land through which trout streams flow were himself a trout fisherman, the interest in the sport and in husbanding the material for it would be so widespread that the supply would be maintained in a measure generous enough not only for the owners of the streams, but for others too. The depletion of brooks and rivers has been permitted mainly by callous indifference on the part of those who might have interfered if they had cared anything about maintaining the supply. The number of anglers is constantly increasing, and interest in fishing is more general now than ever before. We believe that this means a corresponding growth of sentiment for protection. The time is coming when the resources of local trout and bass waters will be as well understood and as carefully cared for as one now protects his pasturage and his sugar bush.

### *AUSTIN CORBIN.*

MR. AUSTIN CORBIN, the president of the Long Island R. R., and one of New York's most successful business men, died last week at his summer home at Newport, N. H. He was thrown out of his carriage by the running away of the horses, and so severely injured that he died the same day. The driver of the carriage was killed, and the other persons in the vehicle, a physician and Mr. Corbin's grandchild, were very seriously injured.

Mr. Corbin was a man of large wealth, which was chiefly acquired in successful banking and railroad enterprises. He is best known to readers of FOREST AND STREAM through his establishment of the largest and most successful game preserve on this continent. He took the greatest interest in his park at Newport, and gave much time and thought to its management and to the task of stocking it. In it are found specimens of almost all species of North American game which will endure the New Hampshire climate, and neither trouble nor expense were spared in securing desirable additions to the collection. Certain species of animals were imported from Europe, but the most interesting species found in the park are American; buffalo, moose, elk and deer.

Mr. Corbin was a man of great public spirit, and only a short time before his death had arranged to ship a portion of his herd of buffalo to New York for public exhibition in one of the large parks here. If the project thus set on foot by him shall be carried out, this herd will long continue an active reminder of Mr. Corbin's broad-mindedness and of his generosity to his fellow-citizens.

In establishing his great game preserve, Mr. Corbin set an example which has been followed on a smaller scale by many other wealthy men, and to him must be given the credit of having inaugurated in this country a plan for game preservation which we believe will be of great service to science, and without which certain species of our larger ruminants could not have escaped absolute extinction. The system is new, but it will surely grow, and as it grows will prove more and more useful. It might not yet have had any being if it had not been for the breadth of mind of Austin Corbin.

Although the artificial propagation of black bass by his methods so successfully practiced with many other fishes is impracticable, the Michigan Fish Commission has demonstrated that a system of preserved ponds may be devised for giving the fry hatched naturally such protection as to insure a large supply of young fish for transplanting. We print in full the very instructive paper on the topic read by Mr. Seymour Bower, of the Michigan Commission, before the American Fisheries Society, and we trust that the success therein detailed may prompt other commissions to adopt the methods so well described.

The proposition recently put forward in these pages that the salmon is losing its game qualities falls properly into the classification "important if true." There are some who adduce reasons for the claim. They say that the fish of late seasons failed to show the mettle and dash of the storied salmon of a less degenerate age—all of which is extremely alarming, if there is anything in it; and we would like to hear from some of the fishermen who are on the streams this season.

# The Sportsman Tourist.

## IN JACKSON'S HOLE.

### In Four Parts—Part One.

TO INTRODUCE the members of our party only a few lines are necessary. Sam Wester, Frank Gardenhire, A. B. Wingfield (the writer of this) and Will Johnson all hail from Tennessee; Bob Cooke, Mr. Ellsworth and his two sons live in Idaho, and Will McKamy lives in Texas. Bob Cooke was a former resident of our town and moved to Idaho several years ago, and it is due to his energies and glorious representations of the West that the party was formed for the trip. All of the party are great lovers of gun and rod. We were all thoroughly equipped, each having a Winchester express rifle, 500 rounds of cartridges each, and plenty of bedding and camp equipments, including tents, tarpaulins, saddles and bridles, etc.

On Monday morning, Aug. 15, Wester, Gardenhire, McKamy, Johnson and I arrived at Beaver Cañon, on the Butte branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Here we hired a wagon to haul us four miles from Beaver Cañon to a creek, where we camped. We were anxious to get into camp in order to stop our expenses. Here we were found a few days later by Bob Cooke and Rev. David McReynolds, from Boise City, who had driven across the plains 300 miles. They had a new jolt wagon and a good spring wagon with seats for six, two pairs of large wagon horses, a small sheet iron stove, weight 20lbs., and the rest of our camp outfit, all of which had been purchased in Boise City. Will Johnson, our teamster and cook, was a big, square-built young fellow, who had been raised in the mountains of east Tennessee.

While in camp No. 1 our boys killed a dozen mountain grouse and caught a nice string of trout. On Aug. 18 we moved twenty-five miles to Indian Springs, where we found Mr. Ellsworth and his two sons in camp. Here we prepared for a two days' hunt in the Bitter Root Mountains. Indian Springs is near the foothills of the mountains, and we could plainly see snow upon the rugged peaks of the Black Mountain chain that rose abruptly before us. After two pack horses had been loaded with tents, blankets, cooking utensils and provisions for two days, and all our saddle horses were in readiness, we rode toward the mountains. Mr. Ellsworth was the guide, as he had been in the locality before, so he took the lead. Our route took us up one of the big cañons, and we climbed and worked our way slowly through the dense thickets of quaking asp and alder bushes. The wild huckleberry and gooseberry and currant bushes were so thick that we had often to stop and cut our way through. About dark we arrived at a place where a mountain creek dashed down through an endless succession of cañons and gorges well up toward the top of the range. Here we camped and prepared a good supper, which was very acceptable to all, after the fatigue of climbing and breaking brush. We tethered our horses and they filled themselves on the rank grass which bordered the stream.

Next morning by daylight all were up and ready for the hunt. The first thing we saw after emerging from our tent was a large cinnamon bear walking slowly up the side of a bluff on the opposite side of the cañon. He was a big one and did not seem to be at all uneasy. He had probably been down examining our camp and had moved off when the men began to stir. He was over 1,000yds. from us and so out of range. After breakfast we divided into pairs and started to find game. Sam Wester and I went together, Dr. McReynolds and Frank Gardenhire and Bob Cooke and Mr. Ellsworth were the other pairs. Sam and I hunted hard for four or five hours, but could not scare up even a deer. We saw plenty of bear and elk sign and found more than a dozen beds where elk and deer had lain all night, but we were new hunters of Rocky Mountain game and did not know their habits. We returned to camp about 10 o'clock and found all the other boys there.

Bob Cooke and Mr. Ellsworth had each killed an elk. Dr. McReynolds was laughing at Frank Gardenhire about the big bear Frank had killed. Dr. Mack said that he and Frank got into a very dense thicket of wild huckleberry and currant bushes, and were pushing and half crawling along and had gotten separated some 50yds. from each other; he could not see Frank, but could hear him. All at once Frank gave a yell like an Indian, and called for Dr. Mack to come quick, as there was a tremendous grizzly bear in the thicket just ahead of him. Dr. Mack started to go to Frank, but Frank commenced shooting his Winchester at the rate of about two to the second, and as the bullets were clipping the bushes all around Dr. Mack he very sensibly lay down behind a rock. Finally the magazine was emptied, and Dr. Mack sprang to his feet and rushed to Frank's assistance, expecting to see either a dead grizzly or a dead man. When he reached Frank's side he was standing over the carcass of a badger, and told Dr. Mack that the bear was not as big as he at first thought he was; but it was a pretty good sized cub. Frank said that Dr. Mack had exaggerated his exploit, but as Dr. Mack is a preacher, and Frank acknowledged that he emptied his magazine and called to Dr. Mack to come to him, we of course had to accept Dr. Mack's version of the affair.

After lunch we took three horses and the pack saddles and went after the two elk. After an hour or two of climbing and winding around through gorges and over masses of rock and fallen timber we arrived at the place. It was a wild and rugged country in the heart of the mountains, and considerable labor and skill were required to get the horses to the two carcasses. We found both elk to be full-sized animals, and the bull was a very large one with a magnificent set of horns. We took all the meat we could pack on the three horses, and left the hides, horns and front quarters. We were after meat to run us while on the trip through Yellowstone Park, and counted on getting plenty of specimens of horns later. We arrived at camp about dark, and after a good supper and an hour spent around the camp-fire in joking and story telling, we retired and did not need any persuasion to sleep.

Next morning we pulled up our tents and packed our outfit on our saddle horses and started back to Indian Springs, our main camp. We had to go slow, as most of us were on foot and had to lead our loaded horses. We jumped a band of elk before we got out of the mountains, and Frank and Bob Cooke both got scratch shots at them, but did not do any damage. We were very much elated over the result of our first hunt, and all agreed that the big hunting tales we had been told by the residents of that region were not myths by any means. We had only been out two days and had killed two large elk and had seen one cinnamon bear and a drove of elk on our return trip, and Frank had murdered a cub, as he called his badger. So we knew the mountains abounded in large game, and we were happy.

At the main camp we found that they had not been idle. There was a marshy swamp, fed by the waters of the springs near camp, and the boys had found the tall grass full of wild ducks. The boys had gone duck shooting and had been out on the prairie killing sage hens. They had a pile of game that surprised us all, and had been good enough to skin and salt down several dozen sage hens and wild ducks for future use. A Western man never thinks of picking a fowl. A person who knows how to do it properly can skin and clean six while you are picking one. We tested this thoroughly before our trip was over.

Sunday we lay around camp and rested, preparatory to forced marches. We were joined by Ed Simpson, a newspaper man, and editor of the *Methodist Advocate* in Chattanooga. He is a very bright young man and a splendid comrade.

Bright and early Monday morning, with camp packed in wagons, we were on the trail toward Yellowstone Park. We traveled hard, and camped that night fifty miles from Indian Springs, on the north fork of Snake River. The plain was literally alive with prairie chickens and sage hens. Cooke was determined to make time, and would not stop every time we drove into a covey of birds. So Wester, McKamy, Frank and I, who were about the most ardent hunters in the party, took turns in riding our two saddle horses. We would gallop on ahead of the wagons two or three miles, and then kill birds until the wagons came up with us. We certainly did slaughter them. That kind of hunting was a novelty to us—to be able to find more birds than we could shoot at. By night we had a pile of them, and we all sat around the camp-fire and drew them, so they would not spoil. Bob said we were crazy to keep on killing prairie chickens when we did not need them; but we told him to hold his peace, as we had come out there 2,000 miles to hunt, and hunt we would. Then we argued that we would soon be in Yellowstone Park, where we could not fire a gun, and that thirteen hungry men would consume a big lot of game in the length of time we intended to be in the Park.

We found a man on Snake River fishing for market. He would catch his wagon bed full of fish and then haul them to Beaver Cañon and ship them to Butte, Mont., or Pocatello, Idaho, and sell them. We arrived late in the afternoon, but Dr. McReynolds, Cooke and Wester soon had their lines out, and we had trout for supper. The fishing in this country is as fine as the hunting. All the creeks and rivers abound in salmon trout, grayling, speckled mountain trout and silver-side trout. The man we found on Snake River had caught several hundred pounds, and had them in large covered baskets in the water. We exchanged birds and elk meat for a good supply, which we salted down for future use. We could catch and kill all we wanted as we traveled, but we had thirteen hungry mouths to provide for.

Tuesday morning by daylight we were on the trail again. By 9 o'clock we reached a settlement, where we left all of our heavy groceries, ammunition and extra baggage of all kinds. We were stripping for a flying trip through the Park, and as we could not hunt we disposed of all of our hunting outfit. We reached Henry Lake by noon. At Henry Lake we found a ranchman who had a high inclosure full of elk and moose. The man told us that he made a business of capturing these animals in winter when the snow was deep, and that he hauled them to the railroad and shipped them East once a year. He said he made a good deal of money at it, and I should think he would, as he must have had thirty or forty in his pen. He fed them on the native wild hay that grows abundantly on the plains.

We camped that night on the bank of Madison River, not far from the line of Yellowstone Park. We went into camp early and had an hour or two of excellent fishing. The trout struck as fast as we could whip the stream and all the boys caught a fine string.

The next day, Aug. 24, we were on the trail by daylight, and entered Yellowstone Park at Riverside about 10 o'clock. We left all of our rifles and shotguns with the U. S. soldiers at this place, as no guns are allowed to enter the Park unless sealed, and what good would a sealed gun be to any man? Besides we were all ardent sportsmen and were afraid to take our guns with us. We did not want to disobey the laws of the United States and get into trouble, but it would be hard to allow an elk or moose or buffalo to run over one. We camped that night after a tiresome day's travel over mountains and through vales in the famous Lower Geyser Basin, or Fire Hole, as the Indians call it. We found a large number of people, among whom were numerous ladies and children, camped all through the valley. We pitched our tents on the bank of a stream near a large camp of tourists and enjoyed the sights.

The Fire Hole in Yellowstone Park is a veritable fairyland, and even an attempt at a pen picture of it is beyond my power. We visited that day the Prismatic Lake and the largest of the geysers. The next morning we were so fortunate as to see the Splendid, one of the largest periodical geysers, in action. Then we visited Yellowstone Lake, Grand Cañon, the Mud Geysers, Yellowstone Falls and every point of interest in the Park. We had splendid fishing all along the road and caught all the trout we could use. We saw a good deal of game, and often came to where a band of buffalo or elk had just crossed the road ahead of us. We also saw many large bear tracks along the creeks and in the soft places. We had a 4in. snow on the 27th day of August, which we thought rather unusual; but as we had come prepared for anything, it did not inconvenience us much. Altogether we had a delightful week in the Park. The Government has built magnificent graveled pikes to all the points of interest, which render travel easy and pleasant. We returned to Riverside, where we had entered the Park, on Aug. 30, and got our guns, and then drove back to Madison River and camped that night. We again had fine sport fishing, and the next morning by daylight were on the trail again. We reached the settlement that night where we had left the heavy groceries and ammunition. The next morning we repacked the wagons and got in readiness to start to Rexburg, where we were to meet our guide and make a start on the hunt. Ed Simpson, Mr. Ellsworth and his two sons now left us. We were very sorry to give up these congenial and whole-souled gentlemen, but no amount of persuasion on our part could change them from their purpose. Ed was afraid he was not strong enough to stand the hunt, and Mr. Ellsworth was obliged to return to his business. We traveled hard, following the course of Snake River most of the day. Will McKamy and Frank Gardenhire were riding on ahead of the wagons, and took the wrong trail and went about twenty miles out of their way. That night when we camped on the bank of the river they did not show up. We fired our guns, but could get no reply. We had killed a half dozen wild geese that day; there were several young ones in the lot, and we had two of them baked and stuffed with sage and onions for supper. We were very uneasy about Will and Frank, and knew they were cold and hungry that night. Men who are hunting and camping together soon become fast friends, and no matter how mean and heartless they may be in the business world, they will go their whole length for a hunting comrade. We knew there was no use looking for them at night, but we kept up a big camp-fire and fired our guns at intervals all through the night. By daylight we were through with breakfast and had saddled our wagon horses to retrace our steps to find the boys. We were about ready to start when we heard a gun; we answered by firing three times, and in a few moments Will and Frank rode into camp. They had taken the wrong trail, and instead of following the river had taken a diverging trail which led them back into a regular wilderness. They had gone on and on, thinking we were behind, until near night they came to a large creek. As luck would have it, they found two trappers camped at the crossing of the creek. The trappers told them that they were twenty miles off the Rexburg trail, which we were following, but that they could stay all night with them and rejoin us in the morning. The boys took supper with the hospitable trappers and then slept until about midnight, then taking advantage of a full moon, they retraced their steps and so joined us soon after daylight.

We moved on that day rapidly toward Rexburg. We still followed Snake River and secured several more wild geese and a good many ducks. We had several long range shots at sandhill cranes, but did not bag one. One who has never seen a sandhill crane can hardly imagine what it is. The body is a trifle larger than a turkey's, but flying or stalking around the plains it looks to be almost as large as an ostrich. Their heads are 5 or 6ft. off the ground when they are walking, and their wings are from 7 to 8ft. from tip to tip. The bird has very long legs and wings, and one would think their bodies were large, but they have quantities of very fluffy feathers, and so are extremely deceptive. You must make a dead center shot to kill one at 400yds., and you can hardly ever get any closer. We fired many shots and killed only two on the entire trip.

We camped that night near Rexburg, on a creek, and caught a good string of trout. The next morning we entered Rexburg early, and drove at once to the hotel. We had been in camp now about three weeks and wanted to taste hotel cooking again. We found Ed Trafton, our guide, waiting for us. We consumed the entire day in filling out our list of commissaries and stores and equipments. Each man also bought a saddle horse. We got our mail and each one wrote a long letter home. We were going far into the depths of the wilderness, and it was with a feeling of sadness that we turned our backs upon the telegraph wires and post office. There would not be any possible means of communication with our loved ones for thirty days at least.

It may be useful to some one to know approximately the quantities of groceries to take on a hunt of this kind. There were eight of us, and we were all healthy and hearty eaters, and were to be in the woods thirty days. Our list was about as follows: 500lbs. flour, 150lbs. sugar, 200lbs. Irish potatoes, 150lbs. bulk side meat to use in place of lard, 200lbs. onions, 100lbs. corn meal, 50lbs. hams, 50lbs. breakfast bacon, 5 gallons of syrup, besides about one case each of canned corn, tomatoes, string beans, succotash, French peas, French sardines, salmon, lobster, preserves and jams, also 1 bushel white navy beans, 1 bushel Clay peas, 50lbs. rice, 50lbs. grits, 1 case evaporated dried apples, some prunes and dried peaches and dried grapes and currants, also 100lbs. salt and 50lbs. pulverized alum for preserving skins. This would seem too much to the ordinary observer; but to run out of the simplest article in your culinary department will inconvenience you very much. We were not a drinking crowd, but we took good care to carry a moderate supply of best brandy and whisky we could buy. We were going back into the mountains 100 miles from civilization and could not send after anything, so we also had a medicine box with all commonly used drugs and liniments.

We started early on the morning of Sept. 4 to drive across the plains forty miles to Haden, Idaho. Ed Trafton, our guide, lived at Haden and had to go by home to bid his wife and baby good-by and get his two horses, bedding, etc. We had an easy drive, as the road was good, and killed a great many prairie chickens along the route. We were all getting very expert in shooting their heads off with the rifle, and did not ask Sam Wester and his shotgun any odds at all; we had about fifty birds when we got to Ed Trafton's ranch. The prairie chickens in this far Western country are very tame, as they are not hunted at all; so you can often kill half a dozen out of a covey on the ground before they will fly. As the distance is usually not more than 20yds., a good rifle shot can pick off their heads with great ease. We never thought of bringing in a bird when we struck it in the body, as the boys would guy the life out of you for shooting it in the body.

We arrived at Ed Trafton's ranch and camped near his house that night, and Sept. 5 we spent in camp and caught some fine trout out of the stream that flows by Ed's door. We enjoyed the day shooting sage hens and prairie chickens, and fishing and examining the fine horns that Ed had at his house. Ed is one of the most expert trappers and hunters in the State of Idaho and had accumulated quite a nice lot of very fine specimens.

Sept. 6 we left our spring wagon and surplus baggage at Ed's ranch and took the trail for Jackson's Hole in the famous Teton Mountains. The three Tetons constitute a part of the Rocky Mountain range and derive their name from their peculiar shape, as the word implies. The Grand Teton is one of the loftiest peaks in the entire range and its summit has never been reached. We camped on the evening of the 6th on a mountain stream at the mouth of the big cañon through

which the trail took us. We had enjoyed the day very much, and now had a good supply of sage hens salted down for future use. Next day, the 7th, all hands sheathed their rifles and united their energies in dragging the heavily-loaded wagon up the mountain gorge. We had six good horses harnessed to it and several times had to use a rope and small tackle blocks. We camped that night near the top. Next morning, the 8th, we renewed our labors and about noon climbed out on top of the range. We immediately crossed the summit and started on the descent, camping that night at the foot of the mountain after two days of unheard-of exertion. It seemed to us that we were performing as great a feat as Napoleon in his passage of the Alps. We had to cut a great many trees and logs out of the trail and often to use the pick and shovel to prepare a road for the wagon. In making the descent we cut a fir tree about 12in. at the butt and 40ft. long and tied it to the wagon, then locked both rear wheels, and by using the rope and easing the load down we finally reached the bottom. We used long poles or hand spikes at the side of the wagon when on steep side hills, and by thrusting these levers in the wheels and bearing down on the ends of lever kept the load from turning over.

Ed Trafton is an experienced mountaineer, and with his help and guidance we at last reached Jackson's Hole.

A. B. WINGFIELD.

## FLY-FISHING

### On the North Shore of Lake Superior.

[*Continued from page 456.*]

Another dawn came; the sun radiantly rose and beautified the gray of the far east, and then sent her beams like golden spears touching the tops of the green trees in her spreading grandeur, and rousing great flashes of silver and gold that flecked the little wavelets in the bay. The forest swayed to the morning breeze, and the little flowerlets that edged our quarters sparkled with the dewy mist that gave them life and tints rivaling the rainbow's hues. A few hungry gulls whose pinions were as white as the driven snow swept o'er the water in search of food, while an entire colony of cawing crows passed o'erhead, doubtless seeking some well-known rendezvous.

It was not only a gorgeous morning for rejoicing, but one that made the angler's heart throb with wild delight. Ned said while we were taking our breakfast that we had better try our old grounds in the morning and in the afternoon cross the bay and see what sport we could find around the big moss-grown and lichened rocks that run so sharply into the lake. Their bases of crumbling fragments form innumerable covers for that fish which is far lovelier to the angler, when in pursuit of it, than Hebe as she waited on the gods, or Venus as she rose in bare beauty from the caressing waves. Strong language, rhapsodical probably, but when one has that ever beautiful fish of the rainbow tints in mind, he heeds not where or how his prosaic pen wanders when comparisons are to be made. It is loveliness vs. loveliness, and he therefore crowns fact instead of fancy, that's all.

The first part of the programme which we had mapped out that morning did not realize very generously, for we only caught two of the red and gold spotted tribe, but they were rare specimens that ran a little over 3lbs. each. We had both lost fish during the angle, and heavy ones at that. One that I had about ready for the executioner slipped away on an unexpected dash, while Ned was unfortunate enough to lose two, one I thought from too hasty a battle and the other I presume from slight impaling, as he slipped off without exacting a single rhythm from the reel or taking a single yard of line. The rod simply went into a crescent and then away went the painted dandy to tell his *confrères* of his romance, with a humming-bird's wing on a silken thread.

The afternoon's outing panned out more generous, for we killed double the amount, but in a high wind that soon drove us back to our quarters. In this foray Ned had exceedingly bad luck. Being in the bow of the boat, the stiff breeze militated against him and worked to my decided advantage. In commencing, we first came to a small rock over which the rising waves were wildly sweeping. Kenosh, knowing it to be a fine lurking place for trout, warned him to keep a sharp lookout, for he was positive that he would there have a response. He accordingly kept wide awake, and just as we came abreast of it Ned's flies sailed out and lightly dropped just behind the rock, and then a magnificent trout with a panther-like bound sought the lures; but either he or the sportsman was at fault, for no unity ensued.

Ned, somewhat disappointed, recovered his flies for another delivery; but they fell short of the rock, owing to the high wind which was fast driving us along. He then hurriedly lengthened his line a bit, and once more tried, and again failed; for he was further off than ever. As I was now within casting distance of the rock, and according to the rules we had established was next in turn, I of course dropped my flies, received a rise and hung the greedy trout, and after some delightful play he was duly netted and boated.

Ned scolded furiously at the boatmen for their failure to hold back the boat, but Kenosh, somewhat irritated, said:

"Nobody hold boat there. You must take 'em on first jump."

"Fiddlesticks! Couldn't you back water?" retorted Ned.

"No back water there; but didn't we get the fish?"

"I didn't get him."

"I did. What matters it, Ned?"

"Nothing, only you had the delight of the capture, that's all; and that's everything."

"Then take them on the first response, as Kenosh advises," I significantly remarked, and then the half-breed, who was facing me, smiled all over, pleased that he had some one to champion his cause.

The big rocks being just ahead, we push along for them, and here Ned was sure of trout, for he had the first chance and availed himself of it by letting his flies fall over a big, shaded chasm. Again he had a bold response, and again missed. Quick as a wink he recovered his flies and away they whiz through the wind for the same spot from which sprang the food-seeking trout. But alas for his mathematical accuracy and the strong breeze! he missed the place by fully 5ft., owing in part to the drifting of the boat, which he had not taken into consideration. Again he tries, and again the distance between him and the rising trout is increased. He realizes the situation with anything but pleasurable feelings, but when he sees my flies dropping correctly over the chasm and a ponderous trout grabbing my stretcher fly, a parmacheneebelle, and sailing away with it in his mouth, he is again after the boatmen in a very emphatic manner.

"That's the second trout you have lost for me," he says, as he turns to Kenosh.

"You lose him, not me."

"Yes, I lose him, but why?"

"'Cause you don't hook 'em."

Ned, who always appreciated a humorous retort, couldn't help but smile at this, and very good-naturedly said: "You are right, Kenosh."

"I have the trout, what more do you want?" I put in, by way of adding a little spice to the conversation.

At this Ned gave me an earnest and searching look, but being at a loss how to effectively reply said nothing, and then very earnestly took up his casting with a determination, I thought, to jerk the scarlet head off the next trout that came to investigate his flies. After a few casts he ordered Kenosh to put the boat closer to the wave-washed rock. The dusky boatman obeyed with alacrity, for he was now fearful of again rousing the hostility of Ned, who was in no good humor over his repeated failures to hang a *fontinalis*. The boat neared the rock as per order, but being on the windward side was soon so close to it that Kenosh took up an oar and firmly braced it against the flinty wall to prevent the pounding of the boat. But a moment or two elapsed before the strain upon the oar was so great that it snapped in two, and then a half-breed joined the ranks of the angry. Kenosh then went for his son Jo, who was handling the oars in the front row-locks in such a vehement manner that the young half-breed also went into the company of the incensed. There I was, the only placid man in the boat, and no wonder, for fortune had kindly smiled upon me in awarding me all the spoils.

Ned was almost as sore over the broken oar as Kenosh, for he had contemplated breaking camp in the morning, and this mishap would doubtless prevent it. Kenosh, when he saw that Ned was so distressed over the accident, spoke up and said he would make good the damage that evening if he had to work until midnight.

"Then let us leave here at once," said Ned.

"No, no, want more fish," said Kenosh.

"All right, then," responded Ned, and so we again started in to make lamentation among the finny tribe.

Ned finally hung one of the dappled family and a goodly one too, and had his little world of sport in bringing it to net. This prize drove away all his corroding emotions and he was once more the whole-souled sportsman and made merry music for us all. I caught one more by the rock, a small one, and then word was given for our return. It required a tack or two to make camp, but as the distance was only about two miles it mattered little.

The sails being thrown to the breeze, we started off with a speed that made the water tumble from the bow in snowy sheets of foam, and

> "Like one vast sapphire flashing light,
> The sea rode on majestically."

"Hello," said Kenosh, with some surprise, "a fog is just coming down on us from the mountains."

"Take your bearings," said Ned, but there being no compass aboard, the bearings had to be of the mental caliber.

"I'll bring her into camp all right," confidently replied the helmsman.

Down came the fog and along we went, trusting entirely to the half-breed to safely make port. After plunging ahead for about twenty minutes the boat was put on the tack, and after the "leg" was made about she went again, but where no one knew—not even our dusky pilot, though he professed supreme knowledge about our course.

Jo said we were near the bottom of the bay, Ned said ditto, and I said naught. After another long stretch the fog lifted and there we were, way down in the bottom of the bay and fully a mile further from home. Kenosh was irritated at the situation, and offered no excuse for the divergence. The son, however, spoke up and said:

"Father no good in fog."

"Yes, good for nothing," admittingly said Kenosh.

He then ordered the sails down and said they would row home, as it would take too much tacking and too much time for the trip. He was anxious, he further said, to select before dark a suitable piece of timber for a new oar. They both pulled up very earnestly, and as soon as we reached a lee shore we made camp in short time.

Kenosh no sooner touched land than he snatched up an axe and hurried off to the green woods, and in about fifteen minutes returned with the necessary wood in its crude form. After working awhile on it he found it worthless and had to return to the forest for a better piece. This time he came back with a sunny smile, declaring that he had procured just the thing for the oar. And so it developed, for the wood was a magnificent piece of white cedar, free from all knots and sap and perfectly straight grained. It took him till 11 o'clock that night to finish the blade and it was as fine a piece of work as if it had come from a turner's lathe. These half-breeds are very cunning with their round-bladed knives, turning out work in the most skillful manner. Jo said he kept the old man at his work by supplying him with very generous cups of strong tea and substantial tidbits from the larder. He had a hard fight, though, with an army of bloodthirsty mosquitoes and was glad when the job was done.

An unusually early breakfast was had the next morning, and by 4 o'clock we were off, leaving our piscatorial neighbors in deep slumber. We were destined for Rassaines, some twenty miles distant, and with anything like a fair wind would make it long before noon.

The morn was quite chilly and did not look at all promising. Dull, gray clouds were floating o'erhead and the atmosphere was seriously inclined to coax out a dense fog. Kenosh stated that his barometrical bones did not ache, and was positive there would be no rain. Thus assured, as we thought, against a downpour, we went gayly rippling along as if o'er seas of glittering gold, with the tiny waves caressingly lapping the boat as if they were chatting of all the pleasant things they had experienced during the lovely moonlight of the previous night, of the fish that had darted hither and thither between the waves and of the more delicate denizens of the deep that had peeped from the pink doors of their transparent habitations and looked upon the shimmer of their ever moving element as we look on the vast dome of our sky when canopied with silken fleeces.

We thus delightfully ran along a very sinuous and low-terraced shore, studded with spruce, fir and balsam, and a background of towering mountains just barely visible, over which the clouds were sailing in long ranges; now floating along their sides, severing their summits from base, now settling down and capping their peaks, and anon dropping still lower till all the beauty of foliage was suddenly and completely hidden. These grand vistas of mountain ranges were soon obliterated when the prow of our little craft was directly headed for Bachewauaung Lighthouse.

Ahead we now look for other picturesque landscapes, for the impressive beauty of the lovely bay will soon break on our vision, with its deeply wooded islands, its lovely shorelands, its rippling streams, and its broad sunny stretches so charmingly enriched with ferns and flowers and shrubbery, that give to the rugged hills an aspect of beauty unsurpassed. The place to a lover of nature is truly suggestive of winsome fairies and frolicsome days, for here

> "The velvet grass seems carpet meet
> For the light fairies' lively feet;
> Yon tufted knoll, with daisies strewn,
> Might make proud Oberon a throne;
> While hidden in the thicket nigh,
> Puck should brood o'er his frolic sly;
> And where profuse the wood-vetch clings,
> Round ash and elm in verdant rings,
> Its pale and azure-pencilled flower
> Should canopy Titania's bower."

The grand central island which almost divides the entire bay is now passed, and but three miles lie between us and the turret-like lighthouse. The dull and somber clouds are slowly departing and the hues of the rose and the daffodil growing quite frequent, while a glitter of gold is beautifying the edges of the parting clouds. The breeze is gradually freshening, the waves perceptibly growing, and tinkling music sweetly dropping from the dipping prow. Our hearts are therefore measurably lighter and joyous laughter prevails on all sides, while Ned, who has not warbled an aria since he left the "Soo," is in tuneful melody.

The sails began to tighten and bright silver curls around the boat as she plunges bravely over the little white plumes that are just appearing, and dancing where they can mount the arching waves. The lighthouse is also looming up like a ponderous pillar of marbled whiteness, and tree and shrub and rock are plainly outlined.

"Shall we stop at the lighthouse?" inquires the pilot.

"Too rough, I guess, to land there," replies Ned.

"Not a bit. There is a small plank landing in front."

"Hello, there's Mary waving her apron."

"That settles it; we will land and endeavor to secure some wild strawberries and maybe a toothsome bear steak, as it is about time for bruin to be coming down to that point."

In much less than half an hour we were in front of the lighthouse, and the keeper was down at the shore to help us land. Here we had quite a chat, and then I hurried up the bank to the house to ascertain if I could secure some rarity for the larder. Nothing could I obtain but two gallons of maple syrup, for which I parted with a bright silver dollar. Mary and her mother kept me talking so long that Ned, being impatient to leave, fearful the wind might either drop or increase to a gale, sent Jo to hurry me to a conclusion. He came tramping in and picking up the jug, which I informed him had to be taken aboard, walked off with it on the double quick, intimating by his actions that I ought also to hustle along. I caught on without delay, and as I was leaving Mary followed me to the door and there gave me a few pounds of maple sugar, and in addition a bright smile. She also insisted that we stop on our return, for they have so little company in these lone regions that they are always pleased to receive visitors from the "Soo" or in fact elsewhere, that they may hear the news from a civilized community. Our stopping all depended upon the weather. If stormy when passing we would assuredly put in, but if fair it would be onward, as a favorable breeze must be taken advantage of on this uncertain and treacherous lake.

Again we are off with the sails thrown to a stiff breeze, and as the boat gains headway handkerchiefs fluttered from both sea and land.

Four miles more and we reach Pancake Bay, and as the crossing of it is just six miles we make it with the prevailing wind in about an hour. A four-mile stretch still awaits us before we reach our destination, but this is along such a grand piece of rocky coast line that the sail becomes one of infinite delight.

Former years this was one of the finest stretches of trouting waters on the lake, but the half-breeds and the Indians with their gill nets and other pot-hunting tactics soon depleted it, and it is now a great rarity here to catch the red-hooded beauty.

Just before we reached Raissaines, Ned insisted that I put my rod together and try for a trout. I complied with his request, and soon my flies were whizzing out on all sides for the beauty in red and gold. For fully half a mile I kept casting, and was about to abandon all hope of securing a rise, when fortune favored me with a response which brought me a small trout of about ¼lb. This gave me some assurance, but not another trout rose, no matter how carefully delivered or how attractive the flies, for I think I changed my deceits about every ten minutes, being under the impression that those in use were not the ones to attract. The fish were evidently not there, for the dusky pot-hunters had completely cleaned out the entire coast along the route we were then going.

The bold and rugged shore here and about Raissaines is a grand triumph of nature in reproducing a landscape of impressive grandeur which is deserving some special mention. The flinty rocks that are beaten by the countless storms are worn into strange shapes and stained by a thousand dyes in every possible variety of arrangement, far beyond the power of words to describe, and all this profusion is repeated mile after mile, keeping up interest by some new prospect of sweeping curve or abrupt or fantastic form. No doubt persons who have seen this rugged and frowning north shore under a dull sky suppose that all descriptions of its picturesque grandeur are either deliberately manufactured for the sake of fine writing or illusions of fancy, proofs that

> "We receive what we give,
> And in our life alone does nature live."

ALEX. STARBUCK.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

# Natural History.

## SNAKES AGAIN.

*To the Editor-in-Chief:*

WORTHY SIR—In the words of Malvolio, "You have done me wrong—notorious wrong!" inasmuch and whereas somewhat more than a year ago I forwarded you a most humane disquisition, an authentic and conscientious extract from experience and contemplation. This contribution to your annals, after reciting specifically, concluded with references and allusions to snakes, particularly rattlesnakes, and finally to snakes generally; and whereas,

After decapitating and dividing the disquisition aforesaid, with the freedom of your autocratic nature and dominion, you printed in these columns the preamble and plot thereof, and then, sir, after holding the summary and conclusion of my contribution aforesaid in captivity and durance for over a year, you turned it also loose through these parallels, your medium, upon humanity at large;

And whereas, this severed portion of the narrative (after the manner of narratives severed from the very subjects of all this matter) wriggled, sir, wriggled and squirmed and did not die; and

Whereas, this mutilated specimen of a barbarous usage attracted the eye of the ever alert and condign personage who asserteth himself to be the high, orthodox, ancient and most potent snake editor of these demesnes, and who subscribeth Coahoma,

Now, therefore, the snake editor uncoileth in his wrath, after the manner of the subjects of his charge, and bruiseth my heel; he striketh blindly, but his fangs are keen, and he is wise like his serpents, and he is not to be disturbed rashly. But, sir, he becometh aggressive, and there is enmity betwixt him and me; and, as appeareth even in the Scriptures, he bruiseth my heel, and I shall bruise his head;

Therefore, whereas and moreover, and inasmuch as you, as dictator in this realm, are not altogether blameless for these things, I pray you to withdraw and let me get at him.

Sir, your sincere but injured petitioner affixeth his hand and seal. RANSACKER.

*To Coahoma, Patron and Protector of Snakes:*

WISE AND SUBTLE SIR—By your recent and sinuous movement our natural antipathies are aroused. There is war betwixt ye and me. Incidentally, and while roaming in the byways of nature, our common heritage, I trod upon or disturbed your hidden coil. You immediately assume the aggressive, strike and inoculate me with venom. Smarting with the punctures you make, I turn upon you, therefore perpend and beware!

You resort to your proverbial attribute, wisdom, as well as fangs, in defense of your wards, the snakes: you quote from authority as ancient as Æsop himself; you wield the invincible argument of example and personal observation; you appeal to sympathy, reason and judgment; you array before us the fundamental ethics of natural conditions; you smirch me with accusation, scorch me with philosophy, stigmatize me with imputation, calumniate me with references and allusions to suspicion, treachery and crime itself. In short, sir, you handle words with artistic skill.

But, sir, you excuse the imperfections and shortcomings of your clients, snakes, by endeavoring to pull down the entire "fabric of mundane life" to the level of reptiles that grovel on the earth and glide from cranny to crevice, hole to hole, and shrub to flower in the most abject and despicable attitude assumed by any living creature. We might forgive them the misfortune of their physical modes of existence and style of locomotion could we detect in them a single redeeming trait or noble attribute. There is no trite comparison to be made between the serpent and the winged and fearless fowls or pirates of the air; he has nothing in common with the noble American bird, the gobbler; my affectionate friend, the cat, is one of the domestic and adopted dumb friends of man, cherished for ages of fidelity, and the serpent has no trait of his save his meanest—treachery to his victims. Truly, the snake has no affinity in or for any creature but the reptile family; no love for anything, no aspirations above the dust of the earth, and, in the selfish estimation of man, he is neither valuable, beneficial nor ornamental.

Sir Coahoma, you assign mercy to be the distinguishing characteristic of man. So be it. It is a most godlike and virtuous attribute—an attribute Shakespeare has applied to "God himself." But in the economy of nature—in the eternal or universal strife for existence—I say it is impossible for anything of life to obtain and be uniformly merciful or immaculate. Life of one means destruction to many. The whole problem is embraced in the theory of the "survival of the fittest."

While nature is seemingly conservative or her final result or tendency is beyond our comprehension, who is to solve the problem but man himself—whom we conceive to be the highest in intelligence—the lord of creation? We are sweeping the American Indians from the earth, from their native and natural domain; beasts of the continent have been and are being annihilated in our usurpation of their haunts and homes; fowls of the air, the denizens of ocean itself, are being decimated to supply our needs or greeds; nay, creatures of our own kind are dying by thousands for lack of sustenance and before the immutable law.

While these conditions are evident and indisputable, I clasp hands with you for merciful sympathy for every living creature. I stand with you in denouncing and detesting any man or being who (or that) wantonly destroys the life given by the great Creator of the universe. I think the wanton and deliberate destruction of life by man one of his most despicable vices, and that he who would murder a robin in mere viciousness would murder men or babes if he dared.

Coahoma, you accuse me unreasonably of "unreasoning prejudice," for I do not, never did and never shall either "kill all the snakes that come in my way" nor advocate the wanton destruction of anything of life. When I am forced to strike for the "survival of the fittest" I will use the best judgment and reason I have. If a poisonous reptile threatens what I consider a worthier creature, or one more valuable to higher things, I will kill him if I can; but will do it because there seems to be no more humane method of abolishing an evil. I have had to contend with some rattlesnakes for my own safety. I kill them at sight.

In conclusion let me say: "We grope, Coahoma, we grope." Our boasted humanity itself is founded on the principles of our own feeble conceptions. There is little at most that "is either good or ill but thinking makes it so." We can learn to love or hate. You and I only clash because we worship at the same shrine—the same incomprehensible and sometimes, as appears to us, inconstant Dame. Notwithstanding her coquettish moods she improves upon acquaintance. We "spy entertainment in her; she casts the leer of invitation; she discourses, she carves," "Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale." Familiarity with her does not breed contempt, but increasing reverence.

Recall your verdict of "unreasoning prejudice" and I hereby revoke my allusion to snakes having "slimy folds." I admit the error. But with all deference let me say, I would send all the serpents on my ranch down to you of Mississippi if I could corral 'em and pay the freight.

RANSACKER.

## PHOTOGRAPHING A SITTING GROUSE.

MR. G. HILLS, of Hudson, N. Y., sends us the accompanying admirable photographs of a ruffed grouse nest and the hen on the nest. He incloses with them an interview written by Mr. Horace B. Derby, of the *Albany Argus*, which we quote; Mr. Hills tells us that of the thirteen eggs in the nest all but one were hatched:

"Mr. Granville Hills, of Hudson, is one of those rare sportsmen whose love of all that pertains to field, covert and woodland is such that he takes delight in 'hunting without a gun,' his favorite weapon being a camera with which he makes the most unerring shots at the denizens of the tangled swamps and thorny coverts, and his game bag a portfolio that contains the proofs of his prowess in the form of many exquisite examples of photographic art.

NEST OF RUFFED GROUSE.
Photo by Mr. G. Hills.

RUFFED GROUSE ON NEST.
Photo by Mr. G. Hills.

"Mr. Hills's efforts, for many years, have been especially directed to the photographing of wild birds on their nests, and several seasons ago he actually succeeded in getting a capital picture of a sitting woodcock, a full account of which, with a description of the picture, was given in this department of the *Argus* at the time. Since then, with the return of every breeding season, Mr. Hills has been unceasing in his efforts to get a picture of that pride of the upland covert, a ruffed grouse, in the performance of the duties of incubation. Repeated disappointments that would utterly have disheartened any but this enthusiast seemed only to spur him to renewed effort, and last Tuesday the undaunted fellow came to see me at my desk, bearing the long-coveted picture in his hand.

"The picture is one that will appeal to the heart of any lover of the wild wood folk, for it shows a hen grouse on her nest in the tangle of a jungle-like bit of covert, and in the lower left-hand corner of the photograph appears a tiny auxiliary picture of the nest and its precious freight of eggs. In answer to my eager inquiries as to how he obtained the photograph, Mr. Hills related the story of the strange and novel quest, which I will give my readers as nearly as possible in his own words:

" 'The nest of the ruffed grouse shown in the picture,' said he, 'was found in a piece of low, swampy covert, situated in the town of Glencoe, Columbia county, about nine miles from the city of Hudson. The nest was placed within a few feet of the wagon-track of a lane leading to a farmer's house, off the main road about an eighth of a mile. This nest was first discovered on May 16 by the farmer driving cattle along the lane, when his collie dog flushed the grouse, and suspecting that it was a sitting bird the farmer looked for a nest, and the precious prize was found. The nest then had twelve eggs in it. The same evening, going to pasture for the cows, he saw the hen sitting on her nest. The following morning, returning the cows to pasture, the farmer noted that the grouse was absent, but an investigation of the nest showed that there were thirteen eggs in it.

### Photographing the Mother Grouse.

" 'On Sunday, May 17, the farmer sent word to me of the discovery of the nest, but the next few days being unfavorable for the taking of photographs I did not visit the spot until the 21st. On the latter day, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Rowles, an expert with the camera in all field work, I drove directly to the nest, which was plainly visible from the carriage, but the noise of our arrival did not seem to startle the bird, for she did not move. Took the horse to the farmer's stable, returned and set up camera. Walked up to within 10ft. of the nest and, fearing that a nearer approach could not be made, took a snap shot at that distance; then moved up about 5ft. nearer and got the negative, the print of which you have before you. The bird now became alarmed and flew away, and then, without changing the position of the camera, we photographed the eggs. We waited for the bird's return until 6:15 P. M., and, fearing to keep her from her nest too long, we decided to postpone further effort for the time. Furthermore, we had some misgivings as to how our work would pan out and we were anxious to develop the plates. This was done on our arrival home as expeditiously as possible, and we found, to our huge satisfaction, that we had three good, sharp negatives. The one I show you of the grouse on her nest is the result of the second shot, and the group of eggs of the third.

" 'It is human to crave better results than even those obtained from earnest effort, and nothing would satisfy us but another trial; so we planned to go to the grouse bower the next morning at break o' day, thinking that a better light might be afforded at sunrise for our work than on the previous occasion. Four o'clock in the cold gray of the morning saw us en route for the swamp, and on our arrival we found Madame Grouse at home, quiet and happy, attending strictly to her efforts to bring about maternal responsibilities. The two good negatives we had previously obtained were taken at short range, and this emboldened us to make an effort to get a shot at still closer quarters. At length, by careful maneuvering, we managed to set the camera within 3ft. of the nest, had it well focused, but when ready to press the button the bird sprang from the nest and away she went. Other duties would not allow us to make a day of it in the swamp and we returned home.

" 'On Saturday, May 23, we went again to the swamp, and in the cool shades prepared to spend the day, and the night also, if necessary. Found Madame at home, surrounded by a fierce and bloodthirsty bodyguard of midges and mosquitoes. The latter seemed to recognize in Sam a tenderfoot and interloper, and went in to score him unmercifully. They swarmed upon him at all vulnerable points, but he managed to set up the camera, though the work was sadly hampered by the wild whacks he showered upon his tormentors. It was then just 2:10 P. M. All was ready for a successful shot when a mosquito, which Sam declares was armed with a gimlet, darted at the half-crazed photographer's nose. The puncture the little devil made in Sam's proboscis was so keen and carried so much fire with it that the victim forgot his caution and made a crack at the enemy that might have demolished a wooden Indian. The wild movement of Sam's fluke and the resounding slap that reverberated through the silent glade like a pistol shot proved too much for the nerves of the timorous dame, and she lit out like a flash.

" 'We waited fully an hour for the grouse to return, while Sam nursed his wounds with one hand and fought his tormentors with the other, but the bird came not. As I had noted the direction she had taken, I walked around on the further side of the swamp and in less than three minutes flushed the bird, which at once flew back to the location of her nest. But she evidently dreaded another exhibition of the fearful antics of Sammy, for she would not go on the nest, and after vainly waiting for her reoccupation of the premises until 5:45 P. M. we gave up in despair, packed the kit in the carriage and started for home.

" 'As we drove sadly away we thought to take a last look at the nest, and lo! there sat the grouse. There was an immediate unpacking of the equipment and hurried preparations made for another shot, but when we attempted to invade the sanctity of her woodland bower the bird again took wing, and we abandoned the task for good and all.

" 'In my efforts to secure a photograph of a nesting grouse I have engaged in a faithful search of various covert in Columbia county for three years. Each season I have found a nest of this royal game bird, and have gone early and late to where it was cannily hidden by the mother grouse, devoting a vast amount of time to the search and the securing of the prize, and employing every device I could think of to circumvent this wild and wary dweller in the shadowy depths of the woodland dells.' "

### Ring-necked Pheasants for Canada.

MACOMB, Ill., May 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I received a letter to-day from Mr. H. P. Dwight, game warden at Toronto, stating he had seen an article in the FOREST AND STREAM, written by myself, on the Mongolian pheasant. The Government has set apart eighteen townships for a game preserve; they propose to stock it with these beautiful pheasants, and he asks where the birds can be had for this purpose. I am truly glad to see the Canadian Government taking such an interest in introducing these beautiful game birds. I hope the State of Maine—which is the finest game State in the Union—will take a hand in this enterprise. Why should not Maine establish a game park for her large game where it can be protected? They have the beautiful lakes, meadows and timber—in fact, they have everything to encourage such a movement. W. O. BLAISDELL.

## WILD PIGEONS IN THE NORTHWEST.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* During my thirty-four years' residence on this coast I have never known the passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratoria*) to be taken either in Washington or British Columbia. The band-tailed pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) is a regular summer resident both here and in Washington, and this year has appeared in considerable numbers in the neighborhood of this city, our markets being pretty well stocked with them at the present time. The two birds are very much different. JOHN FANNIN.

TACOMA, Wash., May 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The moment that I read your valued comments upon my observations upon the wild pigeons of this coast I realized that I had not been as careful as I should have been in looking up the natural history of these interesting birds before classing them with the Eastern variety. But it is over twenty-five years since I have handled the wild pigeons of the East, and the close resemblance to the bird of the Alleghanies, as I remembered it, quite disarmed me. I rang up an old Wisconsin market hunter who has netted thousands of wild pigeons and read my article and the editor's note to him. He asked me if I had not noticed that "these pigeons out here coo, while the Eastern ones cackle." I confessed to forgetting the distinction.

I met twelve of my associates who had lived in the East in prehistoric times, and "knew all about wild pigeons." Each said in turn, in answer to my interrogatory, that "of course they are the same."

Thus encouraged I extended my walk to a market where game is sold, and was delighted to find a coop of wild pigeons netted over in the Gray's Harbor district and just brought in to the city. I immediately bought a pair alive and repaired to my office again to re-read the footnote called out by my article, in the light of an enlarged experience and with the subject under discussion actually in my hands. Permit me to acknowledge my obligations to you for having called my attention to that fact. Just to show you that you are absolutely correct in your description of our pigeon, I have had the taxidermist prepare one of these pigeon skins, and will send to you by mail within a day or two. The moral of this story and sequel is that thirteen errors don't make one truth, and that there are radical points of difference in varieties of the same species that are easily overlooked, especially when a fellow has to depend upon memory.

Another point worth considering is the educational value of FOREST AND STREAM. Through its columns I have learned many an interesting and valuable lesson. And so I think have we all. J. A. BEABE, M. D.

## AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE report of the President of the American Museum of Natural History has just been received. It is a stout volume of about 100 pages and is illustrated with a number of plates giving views of the museum building and of some of the halls. Besides the annual report of the President, the volume contains the Act of Incorporation of the Museum, its contract with the Department of Public Parks, the Constitution and By-laws and a List of the Members for the year 1895.

The year just closed has been for this Museum one of marked activity in the development of the collections and the educational work of the Museum. The receipts from the city and from the endowment fund, which amounted to nearly $140,000, having proved insufficient for the keeping of the Museum running and the increase and development of the collections, the deficiency of nearly $7,900 was met by a special subscription from the trustees, thus enabling the Museum to commence the current year free of debt. During the year 1895 an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the State to erect an extension and authorizing an additional grant of money by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The new wing, which is now in process of erection, will, it is hoped, be completed within the year.

Numerous expeditions have been kept in the field by the Museum and the results of these have been important additions to the collections in various branches. An expedition in Peru under the direction of Mr. Adolph F. Bandelier has been so successful that arrangements were made to continue his work until the close of 1896. During 1895 he sent the Museum ninety cases of objects excavated either by himself or under his personal supervision, and supplemented this material with photographs, maps and charts of great importance. Expeditions in Honduras, Sumatra and Mexico have produced good results in the departments of Archæology, Ethnology and Zoölogy. One of the trustees of the Museum contributed a considerable sum toward the expense of the Peary Relief Expedition, and a collector who accompanied the expedition on behalf of the Museum brought back a valuable lot of birds and mammals.

Much has been done by the Department of Public Instruction chiefly in the way of lectures delivered to the teachers of the public schools by Professor A. S. Bickmore, but besides this lectures were given by members of the Linnæan Society and by others.

Among the collections received during the year 1895 which deserve special mention was the gift of the William Dutcher collection of over 2,000 specimens of Long Island birds, contributed by the Linnæan Society of New York. The huge elephant Tip and the moose group were prepared during the year. The preparation of a group of mountain sheep and one of mountain goats are in contemplation. In the Department of Vertebrate Palæontology the most important additions were the Cope collection of fossils, said to consist of 10,000 specimens. Besides these many tertiary fossils have been collected by expeditions sent out for the Museum. In the Department of Anthropology much has been done under Dr. Putnam and Dr. Boaz, and we may expect before long to see collections exhibited in this department which can only be equaled in this country by those at Washington. The present condition of the Museum appears to be most satisfactory.

### Partridge Budding and Diving.

*Editor Forest and Stream:*

I notice in your number of May 9 an inquiry by J. H. D. wherein he wonders why it is that among the numerous writers in FOREST AND STREAM they have never mentioned the habit of the partridge as to budding and diving.

In my boyhood days I had time and opportunities to study the nature and habits of that bird very closely.

Yes, the partridge or ruffed grouse is a budder, also a diver, provided that he has deep, light snow to dive into.

The partridge is the only bird that I know of that can live on browse. It is when the snow lies deep they forage on the treetops, where the birch and the cherry seem to be their favorite buds. But in the absence of birch or black cherry they will work on various other kinds of treetops, and are very fond of the apple tree buds whenever they find them near the woods. The budding is done mostly late in the day.

Many are the times I have watched to see them mount the treetops, which generally they would do about 4 P. M.

They don't start up with a hum, as though they were shot from a catapult, as they do when started by a man or dog; but very quietly they rise up from one limb to another on a slanting ascent, and while I have been watching under the birches to see a half dozen or more one after another getting into the treetops, perhaps a dozen more have gotten up from the other side without my notice. Very tame they were where they had not been disturbed by much shooting. After sunset, and when twilight sets in, they begin to dive off, one at a time, with spread wings and never a flop.

I have never found any of those birds that were crusted under. Below that they can generally dig out. But in the latter part of winter there may be several weeks that they can't dig in, in which case they invariably roost on the lower limbs of small hemlocks or any other evergreen tree, as I have never known them to roost high.

ANTLER.

### The Zoölogical Society.

AT a meeting of the executive committee of the New York Zoölogical Society, held June 8, a body of ten scientific men was chosen to be known as the Scientific Council and to act as an Advisory Board with the Director of the Garden. The council consists of Messrs. William T. Hornaday, chairman, director New York Zoölogical Park; Madison Grant, secretary *ex-officio*, secretary New York Zoölogical Society; Professor J. A. Allen, curator of mammalogy and ornithology, American Museum of Natural History; Frank M. Chapman, assistant curator of mammalogy and ornithology, American Museum of Natural History; Professor Henry F. Osborn, Da Costa professor of zoölogy, Columbia University; Professor William Stratford, College of the City of New York; Professor W. Gilman Thompson, New York University; Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, superintendent New York Aquarium; Dr. George Bird Grinnell, editor FOREST AND STREAM; William A. Stiles, park commissioner, city of New York, editor of *Garden and Forest*. It was also decided to send Mr. Hornaday to Europe to inspect the best zoölogical gardens of Germany, Belgium, Holland, France and England, to make special studies in the lighting, ventilating and heating of the large buildings for animals.

### Animals for a Game Preserve.

MR. CHARLES PAYNE, of Wichita, Kan., was recently in this city, having come on with a shipment of wild animals intended for a game preserve. He brought with him thirty-eight deer, 117 squirrels and twenty-two jack rabbits. These are all to be turned loose in a game preserve, the owner of which is not named, but which is situated about 100 miles west of New York, in a spur of the Alleghany Mountains.

# Game Bag and Gun.

## A RABBIT HUNT IN IOWA.

IOWA.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I had noticed the symptoms coming on for some time. There was no mistaking it, it was the same old disease. I could not lay that feeling of discontent, restlessness and general dissatisfaction to anything else. My digestion was perfect, my credit good, my wife had not given me any curtain lectures—in fact, everything was running as smoothly as possible; still I was not happy.

Reader, if you are a lover of the rod and gun, I think you can readily diagnose my case; and though you may not be a physician, I believe you will agree with me that there was but one remedy for my ailment—that is, a good hunt—and that remedy is a most pleasant one for me to take.

Christmas eve there was a heavy fall of snow—that settled the matter. The next morning I shouldered my gun and started out. Turk, my old black setter, looked up appealingly, then whined and begged as only a bird dog can beg, but it was of no use. No, Turk, you cannot go. Down, sir! And almost heartbroken the old fellow sought his place behind the hard coal base burner; for, be it understood, Turk is a privileged character, and has fully earned the privilege of occupying a place behind the stove. My reason for not allowing the dog to go with me is that he is twelve years old, and every time he gets wet and cold he has an attack of rheumatism.

It was about 10 A. M. when I started out to the west of town on foot. A walk of about one and a half miles brought me to the old H. farm. Here I scouted the cornfield thoroughly, but not a sign of a rabbit could I find. It is evident the bunnies have not stirred from their hiding places since the snowfall; probably to-morrow will be a better day for hunting them.

Turning south, I plodded slowly along through the newly fallen snow. How white and beautiful the earth is in her garment of white! How quiet the world seems, with not a living thing in sight! The morning air, so fresh and invigorating, and the beauties of nature are alone sufficient to repay one for a long tramp on a quiet winter day. As I leisurely make my way along, old and familiar landmarks bring back to my memory events that happened in the many hunts of the past which I have made in this same locality.

On this same section of land, years ago, before the drain tile came into use in central Iowa, have I slain many a mallard, and there is not a forty-acre tract of land within a circumference of five miles on which I have not flushed and killed that king of the Western prairies, the pinnated grouse. It makes my blood tingle now as I think of the many, many times I have stood behind my well-trained dog, as, like an image of stone he stood, with nose and tail outstretched, waiting for me to flush the unseen game. The true sportsman and philosopher can derive happiness in thoughts of friends and events of bygone days.

Just over there, along that willow hedge, M. J. Smith and myself had one of the finest afternoons of quail shooting that it has ever been my good fortune to enjoy. That was three years ago, and M. J. Smith, as true a sportsman as ever read FOREST AND STREAM, has "passed over the river" to the happy hunting groands. I never pass that old hedge without thinking of him, one of my best friends. During his last few months of sickness, when he had to give up shooting, FOREST AND STREAM was a great comfort to him, as I suppose it is to many another invalid sportsman.

Even the thoughts of those who have gone before us ofttimes bring a gleam of sunshine into our lives.

But hark! from the south I hear the report of a gun; there it is again and again. Evidently some one is more fortunate than myself, as I have not yet seen anything in the way of game.

Well, here is something interesting. The fresh tracks in the snow indicate that a large covey of prairie chickens have been here not more than an hour ago. It is the close season for chickens now, so I leave the gun on my shoulder, but from the hunter's instinct follow the tracks. After walking about 100yds. I notice the scalloped imprints of the tips of a pair of wings in the snow—evidence that one of the birds had taken wing. Walking on a short distance, I see numerous scalloped imprints in the snow, and then the tracks come to an end. About 30yds. further on are the tracks of a man, and so I read on the fresh white page of nature's book that about fifty prairie chickens have been feeding here this morning on the few ears of corn which had been overlooked in husking, when a man, probably the one I had just heard shooting, flushed them.

Crossing over to the west side of the field, so I will not be hunting over the same ground which the man who preceded me has been over, I soon discover fresh rabbit tracks. Following the tracks about 50yds., I come to a round hole in the snow, and as no tracks lead away from the hole, I am certain Br'er Rabbit is at home. Bringing the gun down to a "ready." I gently stir the snow with my foot, when out pops Br'er Rabbit; but on account of the deep soft snow I have to wait for him to get to a suitable distance before shooting. Then the gun comes to my shoulder, a glance across the barrels, a slight pull on the trigger, a sharp report, and I will have rabbit for dinner to-morrow.

In about ten minutes' walk I see more rabbit tracks, another hole in the snow, and I soon have another rabbit. After a short walk there are more tracks, another hole, and of course I will soon have still another rabbit. Gently I stir the snow—out he goes. Poor fellow! I have to wait for him to get far enough away so the shot will not tear him too badly. There, 30yds. is about right; bang! But just before I pulled the trigger he dodged behind a bunch of corn stalks, made a sudden turn, and I missed him—all because I was too sure of him. Before I could fire again he was behind a willow hedge, then into a tile drain and safe under the ground.

A half mile further south, and I arrive at the place where I had felt sure I would have some good shooting; but the fresh tracks of a man around the brush heaps furnish more reading matter for me in nature's book. Those shots which I heard about a half hour ago were fired here; some other fellow got my cake. Sitting down on a pile of wood, I reach back into my game pocket and get out the lunch which my better half had put up for me. The butter on the bread and the meat are frozen, what of that? I have the most delicious sauce man ever had, a hunter's appetite. After lunch I start for home, and on the way get another rabbit. Within about a mile from home I get a chance to ride and am soon home.

Perhaps some persons would think three rabbits very small pay for a four hours' walk in the deep snow, but to me the game is not the only consideration. The outdoor exercise, the fresh, invigorating air, the beauties of nature, and the leaving behind of the cares of life for a few hours are to me of priceless value. I firmly believe that a love of field sports and an occasional gratification of that passion would cure the worst case of dyspepsia in the country, and cause a man who is subject to "blues" to face many of the trials and troubles of life with a braver heart and firmer resolution. JOHN C. BRIGGS.

## CALIBER CONCLUSIONS.

*Editor Forest and Stream:*

In your issue of Jan. 11 last I sought information regarding the most suitable caliber and ammunition for big game hunting. The replies have been numerous and sent in by practical hunters and woodsmen, and their conclusions have been reached only as the result of actual experience afield. Personally I thank each and all of them for their great kindness in so carefully considering my request. As a brief résumé I draw the following conclusions:

From nineteen replies there is one who prefers exclusively a .50-caliber, two who say a .45 or .50, nine who chose a .45, one a .44, two a .40, three a .38, one a .35, and wherever a .30-cal. is mentioned it is condemned as a "crochet needle" gun and wholly unsuitable for the purpose of large game hunting, and one writer does not consider it worthy for target purposes. From the above, the large calibers are clearly the choice of the writers, and these men are principally moose hunters, and together with the large caliber they want an enormous load of powder—100 to 150grs.—to propel a solid soft 300 to 500gr. bullet.

With this arm and ammunition, up to a distance of 100 to 200yds., the large quarry, if fairly hit, is smashed into butchers' meat on the spot, thereby avoiding a weary and uncertain chase after a suffering animal. This conclusion was the one I theoretically arrived at in a letter of inquiry when I wrote that "the large majority of big game are killed nearer than 100yds. off; and if this be true, and the above theories are correct, the larger caliber and soft bullet would be the surer and most humane destroyer."

The objections to these big guns appear to be their weight on a long tramp, the greater recoil from their enormous loads of powder and their inaccuracy at distances beyond 100yds. Yet in spite of all these objections, if I were to go after moose, caribou or grizzly, I would want one of these guns.

The large majority of hunters, however, never expect to hunt moose. The white and black tails and small bears encompass their environments, and their search is associated with long tramps. The life of these lesser animals is more easily knocked out than the larger game, and though many herculean hunters prefer the .45-caliber, they use a powder charge below 100grs. and a bullet below 300grs., thereby avoiding the great recoil of the larger charges. To a novice, like myself, this caliber would appear to be still the best for deer in our woodland areas, where near distances from the game are the rule, because of the greater destructive power of this weapon in the hands of a poor hunter; for if the game is hit anywhere it is far more likely to stop than if the lesser calibers are used.

Three writers claim that the 7½lbs. .38-caliber is big enough for any game, and they are men of many years' and racy experience; and one of these, personally known to myself, is one of the best shots that ever handled a rifle. He is like the Boer who only took along two cartridges when he went for two spring bucks, and got them too. In short, he never shoots until he is practically certain of the result. Here comes the "man behind the gun" in its full value, and undoubtedly in the hands of these three men of iron sinews and unerring eyes their 38s are equal to all requirements. They never shoot at random, and hunt deer principally, with occasionally an elk or bear, or a moose.

The other caliber men have been so fully answered during the correspondence that it is unnecessary for me to refer to them here. My mind is now all made up on calibers, as I have gotten from the correspondents of "our paper" clearer views than I had before, and other novices must have profited likewise. My first gun ought to be a .45; and after proficiency is fully acquired, especially if hunting the lesser large game, I shall buy a .38, unless in the meantime an arm of still greater value comes upon the scene. A. H.

### A Ravening Monster.

EDMONTON, N. W. T., Canada.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Please find inclosed a description from the Winnipeg *Free Press* of a strange animal killed near Whitewood, Northwest Territories.

"Robert Cosgrave, a farmer living six miles east of Whitewood, one day last week noticed a monster wild animal go toward his flock of sheep, which were grazing on the prairie about a half mile distant from his house, and catching up a full-grown sheep in its mouth carried it off with as much ease and grace as a cat would with a mouse. Mr. Cosgrave at once gave chase on horseback and with a rifle, and chased it about a mile. Here he opened fire, which caused the brute to drop the sheep, which lay quite dazed for some minutes, while the brute scampered off at an independent pace. Mr. Cosgrave was thankful to save the sheep, and took it home not much the worse. But this was not the end. Mr. Cosgrave took a dead lamb and poison and trailed it up to where the brute had dropped the sheep and left it there. Next morning he went in search and found the lamb had disappeared. When he had ridden about a mile further on he found a large beast lifeless, and was obliged to return for his buckboard to take the monster home.

"On measuring he found it was 8ft. 2in. from nose to tip of tail and 3ft. 4in. tall, weighing 85lbs., and with paws larger than a man's hand. The Indians say they have never seen anything like it for years and as near as the settlers can make out they call it 'the Buffalo Hunter.'

"This is undoubtedly the pest and enemy of the ranchers along the Pipestone and Moose mountains, of which so much has been heard this last year, many colts, calves and sheep being reported killed by timber wolf or mountain lion unseen. All the farmers feel grateful to Mr. Cosgrave for ridding the district of such a destructive pest."

What the animal was is a puzzle to everyone here; please enlighten our ignorance. W. H. COOPER.

### A Handless Shooter.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Since your search for the "armless sportsman Fuchs" has given you renewed evidence that some men will lie, I am going to stake my reputation against your good will for me, and I will help you out of a dilemma and prove to you that there does live in the United States a man who is minus both hands and who without the use of a hook does both shoot and fish with success. It is a story I could have as well told you years ago, when as a boy I lived in Delaware.

At Dover, Delaware, in the early '70s, while a Fourth of July celebration was in progress, an old cannon burst and tore one hand from Jake White and both hands from Jim Wilson, colored men in attendance. My earliest recollections of Jim Wilson are of a large, good-natured mulatto going through the streets of the town selling fish from a basket. Now this man has gunned and fished in that vicinity these many years and is there yet, unless recently dead. With both hands off at the wrists Jim Wilson is a gunner and a good shot. I have seen him with his powder flask and shot pouch load and ram home the charge in his muzzle-loader; have seen him by a string attached to the trigger discharge it with his teeth; have seen his rabbit or squirrel tumble over, and have seen the dead game in his possession—and Jim Wilson does not use a hook on either arm stump.

More than this, Jim can do and does a hard day's work, oft repeated, for his occupation is that of a well digger; and I have seen him as unconcernedly fill a bucket with sand at the bottom of a deep well as any laborer with all his members. WM. L. TUCKER.

### A Preponderance of Drakes.

*Editor Forest and Stream:*

In one of the spring issues I noticed an observation that of the ducks killed by the observer 80 per cent. were males. I have to confess to the heinous crime of duck hunting this spring, and also noticed the great preponderance of male over female birds in the flocks seen. It was no uncommon thing during the first warm days to see four or five bluebill drakes swimming rapidly after one poor little duck, and when she could stand it no longer she would get up and fly, followed swiftly by her many consorts, which chased her until she again alighted in the flock. Again during one day I counted the ducks killed by two of us, and out of forty-five there were only nine females. Can any one give a correct explanation for this great difference in sex numbers? A. H.

# Sea and River Fishing.

## SALMON ON THE GRAND CASCAPEDIA.

### The First Fish a 40-Pounder!

GRAND CASCAPEDIA RIVER, P. Q., May 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I doubt not that almost all of my fellow anglers—readers of FOREST AND STREAM—have either killed a salmon or with eager interest have read about how it is done; but this salmon of 1896, the leader of the host that is now entering this noble river, was killed under such peculiarly exciting conditions that I feel sure an account of how it was done will not come amiss.

On Tuesday last, May 26, I was sitting in my office in New York (trying to keep cool) when a telegram was handed me with the welcome information, "Salmon being taken in the nets out in bay!" This was enough to cause a commotion then and there. A general scurrying about, packing of trunk and rod box and hurried orders; so that within twenty-four hours I was en route for the Grand Cascapedia, and at daybreak this morning the good steamer Admiral delivers me and my belongings safely to the whale boat that lands us at New Richmond. Once ashore, a dozen hands are extended and a dozen kindly voices bid me welcome, for be it known that this is my tenth year as a fisherman here.

Of course I am all curiosity and anxious to know everything possible as to the prospect for sport. "Are the fish in yet?" "Yes, it is thought they are." "And Peter! tell me about the water; is the river too high or two low?" "Just about right, sir!" "And have any fish been seen yet jumping in the pools?" Nobody can answer this question, for none have yet been seen; and for the information of my readers I might mention the fact that never before have salmon been taken in the bay nets so early as in 1896. The season is at least ten days to two weeks ahead, for I have never before heard of salmon being taken with the fly prior to the first week in June.

So in a little while I found myself at the door of Peter Barter's hospitable home, again to be welcomed by all hands, including the grown-up boys and girls whom I have known from early childhood.

The rod box is opened, the rod selected and put together, leaders soaked and stretched, flies chosen, dinner eaten (and in a hurry too) and at last we are in the canoe, off for the Lowry Pool, to see what we can do there. This pool is quite a long one and I begin at the head of it and carefully thrash the water, but no rise; another drop of the canoe and more faithful use of the silver doctor fly, and still no response. Thus it goes until, drop by drop, the canoe approaches the lower end of the pool. Not a sign of a salmon; no fish rising. Over two hours of hard work have slipped by and we are getting discouraged and beginning to believe that we are too early, that the fish have not yet begun to run the river. So I am casting away more for practice than anything else, and with but little care, when suddenly like a flash comes a swirl and rush in the water. Hardly had this subsided when again out of the water leaps clean and clear an enormous fish straight for the fly, and misses it. Meanwhile (shall I confess it, old fisherman as I am?) I stand almost petrified with astonishment, for I had really given up all hope of a fish.

To "up anchor" and get out of here is the work of a moment, for there are logs running in the river, and just at this moment the water is full of them; and we must wait until the bulk of them have passed, so that we can have a clear space to try again for that salmon. So we go ashore and watch the logs go by for five minutes—ten minutes—and Peter says, "I guess we can try him now; I think the logs have stopped running for the day." So again the canoe is anchored in the same place as before, and again I begin to drop the silver doctor with all the care and skill I am possessed of. Slowly the fly, cast by cast, begins to approach the right spot. At last it comes—a rush! a swirl! a big splash! and the salmon is hooked hard and fast.

"Aha! Peter, I have got him this time," I shout, as the fish starts—thank heaven—up stream, and the canoe swings about and away we go after him. My rod is feeling it now, for the fish is running, and running deep too. But as we turn our faces up stream we stand aghast, for the river is full of logs again, floating with the current straight for us and our fish. If he makes a quick run, if he jumps, surely he will get the line afoul of a log, and then good-bye, Mr. Salmon. But a master hand is guiding the canoe, and if skill and coolness will do it, we will kill that fish to-night. The salmon makes a rush under a log, of course; I immediately dip the point of the rod deep—down deep—and hold it there, while the reel revolves so rapidly that I know not whether the line is fast to the log or to the salmon. But Peter Barter is not idle; he has seized the pick pole and shoved the log away. Hurrah! the salmon has not fouled it, he is still there. Another log comes along, again down goes the tip of the rod, again Peter clears it, and now the salmon takes a swift run straight across the river, where there seem to be few or no logs. I am giving him the butt and recovering line rapidly, when Mr. Salmon turns and comes straight for the canoe—and, alas! a log does the same thing—and before we can stop it has lodged directly across the bow of the canoe, and Peter, with clenched teeth, is doing his best to dislodge it. One of the paddles now proceeds to drop overboard. I seize it with my left hand, all the time holding my rod in my right hand. We are drifting toward the rapids and things look blue. They would indeed have been indigo had the salmon taken a run, but he takes to sulking and we have stopped the canoe, and with a mighty push Peter sends that log free of us. "Aha, my lad, you didn't get us that time, did you?" And I say to the salmon, "Aha, my laddie, we are going to get you this time sure and certain." For the fish has begun to show the effect of the fight, and slowly I bring him toward the boat. Suddenly he quickens his motion, and toward the boat too—I shout, "Look out, Peter, he'll be under the boat, sure!" But not much, for Peter has his gaff ready, there is a rush and a splash and a struggle, for Peter has him hard and fast on the gaff—this struggling, thrashing mass of silver. Bang! and smash! over the side of the boat he comes. He is indeed ours. The scales are produced and he shows up just 40lbs.; the first fish for the season of 1896.

ROBT. C. LOWRY

## RESTIGOUCHE SALMON.

DEE SIDE, Campbellton, N. B., Canada, June 5.—I came up to my old pools on May 25. Water fair, low if anything. Hauled ashore probably a dozen kelts. Just by way of getting my hand in I had one clean big fellow on the day I arrived, but he gave me the slip just as he was near the gaff. The first clean fish I got three days ago, a 30-pounder. Two next day of 27 and 24lbs. To-day, the morning's fishing, two of 18lbs. Our friend, Mr. Mitchell, was high line last Saturday; he got two fine fish on Friday afternoon and three on Saturday, one of them a 30lb. fish. I heard he had one blank day, yesterday. I had yesterday the worst luck I ever had salmon fishing, having no less than six fish on; two of them tore out when just ashore; two of them broke the leaders (poor stuff at $2 each), and two hooks broke in the bend. I think the most of the fish were foul hooked. First run fish are commonly shy and hard to raise if one misses the first attempt.

I hear the nets in the bay and estuary never had such fishing; 100 fish to a net per tide is nothing extra, and they are selling at 8 cents a pound.

The forces are gathering for the fray rapidly. Some Montreal men have gone up. Messrs. Alcott and Lansing will be here to-morrow. Messrs. Breeze, White, Vanderbilt and others are here, getting fine fishing. There are many fish in the river, big fellows; it makes your arm ache before you land them.

The main drive of lumber to boom is now in progress, and there are only a few thousand cedar logs; they will be down in a week.

I have no doubt this is going to be the banner year on the old Restigouche. So far as I know any little bit of spare water is all occupied, and there is no chance to get at the river for a stranger, even edgeways.

JOHN MOWAT.

## GOOD FISHING IN CANADA.

*Editor Forest and Stream:*

There is every reason to anticipate a successful season's salmon fishing in Canadian rivers. The heavy snows of March were followed by exceptionally high water, always a sure sign of an abundance of fish. And now comes a report from Tadoussac, at the mouth of the Saguenay, to the effect that salmon are running in such numbers right up into Tadoussac bay that boys are killing them with sticks where they are being left stranded by the falling tide. The anglers who visit the Marguerite and other tributaries of the Saguenay will have many to envy them this year.

During the whole of this week, fly-fishing for ouananiche has been exceptionally good at the mouth of the Ouiatchouan, one boy taking five large fish and a 6lb. dory or pickerel on the fly in that pool in the course of an hour. The inhabitants about Lake St. John have been killing large quantities of ouananiche by bait fishing, and have been shipping the fish to Quebec, where it sells upon the markets for 15 cents per pound. For several days past the water in Lake St. John has been very rapidly falling, and I am now daily awaiting a telegraphic message from Roberval to say that the ouananiche are rising to the fly in *la grande décharge*. I believe that a few American anglers now fishing for trout between Quebec and Lake St. John intend going up to the lake by to-morrow (Saturday) night's train to enjoy the first fishing of the season in the Discharge. Whether they will find the fish there before them are not, it is certain that there will be good fly-fishing there by the time that these lines appear in print. Anglers on their way to those rapid waters should bear in mind to have some large salmon flies on No. 3 and 4 hooks for the June fishing in the Discharge. I would specially recommend Jock Scotts, silver doctors, professors, grizzly kings and brown hackles. Guides can be found in plenty on the steamboat landing at the head of the Discharge, after the crossing of the boat from Roberval.

Lake Edward has yielded some very heavy trout again this spring, and two or three different parties of Americans are encamped upon the shores of the lake and are enjoying good sport. In one of these are the Messrs. R. R. and William McCormick, of Florida, and their wives, and in another are Messrs. Nye, of Burlington, and J. W. Jones, of Clinton, N.Y. Some of their fish are 5½ and 5¾lbs. each.

Judge Kellogg, of Waterbury, Conn., and a friend went up a few days ago to the club house of the Metabetchouan Fish and Game Club, at Kiskisink. The sport here has been very much so far as in former years, trout being very plentiful and running in weight from ¼lb. to 2lbs. The monotony of fishing was varied there last week by the killing of a bear. Among those who have lately returned home from this preserve, well satisfied with the nature of their sport, may be mentioned Dr. Porter, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Wm. D. Bishop, of the same place, and Mr. Geo. A. Wilcox, of Meriden, Conn. Some rather heavy lakers (namaycush) have been taken in Lake Kiskisink this spring, one weighing slightly over 20lbs. A couple of small specimens, some 2lbs. each in weight, were killed early in the season on the fly.

The members of the Triton Club have been very successful so far this spring, and a number of fish close upon 6lbs. each in weight have been killed in Lake Moise, Lake des Passes and the Moise and Lightning rivers. Among those who have enjoyed rare sport upon these waters during the past fortnight and have now gone home are Messrs. G. F. Gregory, Dr. H. F. Brown, H. E. Wannamaker, C. A. Andrews, Chas. Mowry, Denis McCarthy, Wilkin, Petit, Marsh, Pierce, Beebe and Lieut. Brewster, of Syracuse, N. Y. Another party, including Commander Henriquez, R. N., and Messrs. Clarence R. Dean, of New York; Walter J. Clemson, of Taunton, Mass.; Geo. Metcalfe and E. L. Wadsworth, of Erie, Pa., left for the Triton tract yesterday.

Governor W. E. Russell, of Massachusetts, along with Mr. B. F. Dutton and ladies, passed through here last Tuesday on their way to Little Pabos, Gaspé, salmon fishing.

A jolly party of anglers opened the season at Lac des Commissaires, on the Nomantum Club's preserve, on the 29th ult. It was headed by "Papa" Geo. E. Hart, of Waterbury, and Wallace Durand, of Newark, N. J., and they had for guest a Quebec newspaper man who will long remember the enjoyable time he had with them and the splendid fly-fishing at the dam. It was near the latter that the illustration of the guide netting one of Mr. Hart's monster trout was taken for the new book, "The

Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment." The party has since been joined at the club house by Mr. Brown, of Waterbury, president of the club; Mr. Bradley, of New Haven, and Messrs. Elton and Platt, of Waterbury.

E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

QUEBEC, June 5.

## THE TROUT OF LAKE CRE CENT.—III.

I MADE more or less notes in regard to the fish we caught, and I will now refer to and shape them up, beginning with the

BLUE-BACK.—*Blue-back Trout*—Lake Crescent, Washington. Specimen female; 28½in. × 8in.; weight 11¼lbs.

*Body*—Short for weight; thick-set; short head, ova apparently not entirely developed; eggs about half size of salmon of same weight.

*Back*—Deep indigo blue, deepest on back of head, where there are sprinkled many round black spots about the size of No. 4 shot. Gill covers smooth and pearly, free from spots. At about medium line the blue lightens into a pearly silvery tint which in the sunlight has an iridescent pinkish hue which is not visible in the shade. The belly is white.

*Fins*—The caudal is nearly as square as that of a *fontinalis*, except at the center there is a small V-shaped notch; it and the dorsal fin are brown, profusely black-spotted. Pectorals, ventrals and anals nearly colorless, but with slight brownish hue. No spots and no border color on edges. There are eleven rays in the dorsal fin, thirteen in pectoral.

*Flesh*—Uncooked, pale lemon color, bleaching to white when cooked; hard, firm and of most excellent flavor, in which the oily flavor of the salmon does not occur.

*Scales*—Very large for a trout, small for a salmon of the size.

*Habits.*—I am told that it comes to the surface in spring, when it feeds on large white butterflies, then abundant; it does not leap for these, but will then take salmon or bass flies trolled slowly. In summer it seeks the deepest water and cannot be, or rather has not been, taken with fly or surface lure.

In fall we found it a deep-water fish, touching none of our surface lures; caught at depths of from 30 to 50ft.; hard fighter when first hooked, boring and running deep; weakens as it nears surface, and is nearly exhausted when brought alongside. Specimens have been put alive in creek pools with other kinds; the next morning all alive except blue-backs, they always dead.

Now I am very anxious for more knowledge as to what is this trout. I made the great mistake of not sending one to Prof. Jordan, president of the Sandford University, who is the highest authority for the Salmonoidæ of the Pacific coast.

I did send him one of the photographs, but in the letter accompanying failed to inform him that the three smaller trout in the picture were not blue-backs.

He kindly answered my letter, and expressed a guarded opinion that they apparently most resembled the kamloops, recently described by him; but requires specimen before pronouncing positively. He sent me the description of kamloops, and between it and that of the Crescent Lake trout there are differences.

### Coloration.

*Kamloops.*—Dark olive above, bright silvery below.
*Crescent Lake.*—Indigo blue above, silvery below.
Both are marked with a lateral band when fresh.
*Kamloops.*—Broad band, bright rose pink.
*Crescent.*—Broad band, rainbow hue.
*Kamloops.*—Back above, small black spots about size of pin heads irregularly scattered; more numerous posteriorly. A few faint spots on upper part of head.
*Crescent.*—No spots on back. Back of head profusely sprinkled with black spots size of No. 4 shot.

There are certainly strong points of resemblance, but the caudal fins differ greatly and the coloring some.

*Kamloops.*—Caudal fin distinctly although not strongly forked.
*Crescent.*—Nearly square, slightly lunated, with a V-shaped notch in center.

I have arranged, as early in spring as these trout can be taken, specimens shall be sent to Prof. Jordan, together with others of the various kinds in the lake.

The blue-backs are not the only trout found in these lakes, which apparently differ more or less from described varieties.

The following list of local names was obtained: Silver, speckled, mountain, cutthroats, Dolly Vardens, rainbows, blue-backs and half-breeds.

We caught only five of these varieties, viz.: first four and last two.

I took not very complete but accurate notes in regard to all of the kinds we caught, which I will give:

SPECKLED TROUT.—Lake Sutherland, Oct. 29.—Caught by Mr. Wilson, proprietor hotel: Length, 19½in.; depth, 5in.; weight, 4lbs. Coloration: body, back dark brown with greenish tinge profusely sprinkled with round black spots about size of No. 6 shot, which continue to medium line; from this line, for nearly halfway to belly, black crescent-shaped spots which I think are composed of fine black spots. Back of head and opercles sprinkled with round spots like those on back. Belly silvery above, growing white below. Fins: caudal very nearly square; it and dorsal have many oval black spots on a dark-brown ground; these oval spots are also on ventral, pectoral and anal fins, which are very light brown tinged with red and bordered with orange color.

MOUNTAIN TROUT.—Lakes Crescent and Sutherland. Specimen: Length, 16in.; weight, 23oz Coloration: dark brown above, silvery to white below. Fins: caudal quite forked; all above dark brown with black spots, lower fins light brown bordered with orange; no crescent-shaped spots.

SILVER TROUT.—Both lakes. Specimen male: Length, 18in.; weight, 17oz. Coloration: very light brown above, with purplish tinge growing lighter toward median line; then silvery to belly, which is white. The purplish tinge extends into the silvery part below median. Above this line the sides and back are profusely marked with fine black specks below the median, with crescent-shaped; just in rear of anal fin there is a small, dull, orange-colored transverse bar. Caudal fin very slightly forked; fins on back dark brown with black spots; lower fins light brown bordered with orange. This fish differs from the silver trout of Lake Tahoe and Truckee River in one point at least: these latter do not have the crescent-shaped markings, and their caudal fins are more distinctly forked than are those of the Olympian lakes.

HALF-BREED.—Lakes Crescent and Sutherland. Specimen: 15in. long; weight, 18oz. Sides and back dark green, brightest on back; many small black spots above, none below median line. Head long; gill covers pearly, no spots; tail quite square. Upper fins dark brown; lower, light brown, reddish tinge; all have spots; lower fins no bordering.

The lake people think this to be a cross between mountain and blue-back.

On the whole Lakes Crescent and Sutherland have given me the best trout fishing I ever enjoyed; they have enabled me to catch in one day more large trout than I ever saw caught, and among them the largest I ever saw.

Had my choice been hunting or shooting instead of fishing, the vicinity I have little doubt would have served me as well. Grouse were plentiful. To get a deer within a mile or two of the camp was almost a certainty, for they abound on the ridge which separates the lakes, and one of our party came back to an 8 o'clock breakfast with a fine young buck, and the hunting of it had a spice of excitement, for a bear—of which there are numbers—was encountered. And if my views soared higher I had but to accompany Ben on one of his trips to the elk benches, about eighteen hours' tramp higher up, and there was fair chance for me to participate in a successful elk hunt.

PISECO.

## OUR HIRED MAN.

"GOIN' fishin', be ye. I had some good fun at it myself once, and enjoyed quite a reputation as a fisherman, I tell ye. No, I didn't catch trout nor perch nor horned pouts (same as they call bullheads about here); but I used ter get the biggest pickerel you ever see, and where the chaps with their fancy rods and spinnin' bait couldn't get one.

"It was at Bow Pond (Crescent Lake they call it now), right on a farm where I worked. There was big pickerel in the pond, but they was mighty shy and I wouldn't have got none if it hadn't been for a lucky idee.

"Before my time of workin' there they kep' a lot of geese on the place, but when Squire Locke died things got sort of run down about the farm, and when I come there was only an old gray gander left of the hull lot. The old lady didn't like dogs, and the live stock on the place was an old hoss, seven cows, three pigs, three cats and a lot of hens and the gander.

"The gander took notice of me right off and we got to be friends mighty soon, and he used ter foller me all over the farm. Abner was the name I giv' him, and whenever I was workin' Abner was sart'in to be close by and purty soon folks noticed it. 'How pleasant 'tis to see brotherin who agree,' Deacon Baker said when he saw us in the orchard. Miss Simpkins, the dressmaker, met us in the lane and she said, 'Birds of a feather flock together;' and folks would ask, 'How's Abner?' when I went to the post-office or store.

"One day, when I was workin' down by the pond, I see a feller in the little punt the Bailey boys owned, and he was flingin' his line away out on the pond and makin' it skip one side and t'other in litttle jerks till the hook was near the punt and then flingin' out ag'in. Abner didn't go inter the water, bein' generally shy of strangers, and both of us watched the chap.

"He kep' it up all the mornin', but didn't catch anything; then he come ashore and left. 'There's plenty of good ones in there,' he says to me, 'but they won't bite.' Soon's he'd gone Abner slipped inter the pond and went paddlin' about.

"While I was lookin' at him enjoyin' himself an idee came inter my head, and when me and Abner came back from dinner I had about 10ft. of fishline and some bait. I tied the line to one of Abner's legs and hitched on a piece of twig near the hook so she'd float, and launched Abner inter the pond. He went a-sailin' away, and I noticed the line went by jerks over the water same as the fancy fisherman's did.

"Purty soon Abner giv' a squawk and made for shore, flappin' his wings and mighty scared. He landed in a hurry and made for me, draggin' a big pickerel arter him. He got over his fluster when he found he wasn't hurt, and arter a while I shoved him in ag'in. We kep' it up till he had landed five good ones and Abner got into the notion of the thing and seemed to like it.

"Arter that we catched 'em often and I got the name of bein' a great fisherman; and they would come to ask me about the right kind of bait, and the best way to handle the line, and the most sootable kind of weather and sich things. I couldn't tell 'em much and the less I said the cuter they thought me. But they didn't catch no fish. Ye see, the fish wasn't afraid of a gander, but was mighty shy of men, so Abner and me had the sport to ourselves, and whenever I got the chance and the coast was clear we'd go fishin'. As they say sometimes in stories, the futur' looked full of promise.

"But things is so onsart'in. One day when there was a fine drizzle and it was too wet to work, but jest right for fishin', me and Abner started for the pond and he was soon sailin' about in fine shape. I was a little oneasy when he went through a patch of lilypads, but he got along all right and passed 'em without the line gittin' catched. 'All's well,' says I to myself, and jest that minit I see Abner standin' on end squawkin and flappin' his wings, and then drawed down till half of him was under water. I put off in the punt jest in time to catch him by the neck and haul him aboard. There he was helpless and a pitiful objec' in the bottom of the punt, while I cut the line and tied it to a cleat and keerfully rowed to shore. Soon's I'd put Abner on the grass I hauled in the line, and on it the biggest mud-turkle I ever see—big round as a bushel basket. Ye see, the peaky twig had got pulled off the line goin' through them 'tarnal lilypads, and the hook had sunk down to the bottom, where the turkle was a-lurkin'.

"I got $3 for him, but what was that? Abner's leg was sprained and what was wuss, his nerve was gone. He made up with me all right in a few days, but he wouldn't go nigh that pond. When my work took me that way he'd stop short and look at me with his head bent to one side, and I soon see that our fishin' was done for. I couldn't keep up my reputation as a fisherman if I stayed there, so I left."

C.

### The Nipigon.

PORT ARTHUR, Canada.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Mr. Noble and Master Winch, two English tourists traveling around the world, stopped off at Nipigon on May 15 to fish the Nipigon River; they spent a week up the stream, but the water was too high for fishing; the trout would not rise to the fly. They caught a few fine trout with the minnow; the largest weighed 5lbs. There were no black flies to bother them; the weather was fine and they had a pleasant trip.

J. E. N.

P. S.—There will be good fishing this month.

## NEW ENGLAND ANGLERS.

BOSTON, June 8.—One has but to go to the Maine waters on a fishing trip at this season to be convinced of the importance of the rod and line sporting interest to everybody. About all the old standbys are going or have been there, and the increase is most remarkable. The Rangeleys are actually being overrun with tourist fishermen, though the fishermen of former years are not all taking that direction. At the Birches, Mooselucmaguntic Lake, a week ago Sunday night about forty guests were quartered, and prominent fishermen had to be turned away for want of room. The next day a still greater number were at Bemis to dinner. The New Rumford Falls & Rangeley Lakes Railroad is bringing crowds to Capt. Fred C. Barker's camps, and from that point they are being distributed over the lake region. As previously noted, all are not devotees of the rod and reel, though nearly all have an idea that fishing is the thing. Guests were found there from many States in the Union on the days noted above, though New England was largely in the lead.

The Col. Rockwell party has returned from Allerton Lodge, the pleasant camps of Messrs. Haskell and Andrews, senior proprietors of the Boston *Herald*. Fishing was fair, though the weather had been very windy, accompanied with a good deal of rain. Three handsome landlocked salmon were taken, Dr. Leonard being the happy captor of his share of them. One of the salmon was served at a dinner of the Boston Merchants' Club a day or two after.

The Camp Stewart Company had good success. Mr. H. S. Kempton was high line with a trout weighing 6¾lbs., which it took him forty-five minutes to bring to the net. Mr. C. A. Stearns followed him closely with a trout weighing 6½lbs. Both were hooked the same afternoon. Mr. Stearns's reel gave out soon after his trout was hooked, and the big fellow had to be handled by drawing the line through the rod guides with the hand. It took almost an hour to land the fish. Mr. Geo. T. Freeman led in numbers, though no very large trout came to his creel. Somehow the ladies of the company, Mrs. Stearns and Mrs. Moody, were not as fortunate as usual, though taking a good many trout, but none of great size. Many small trout were returned to the water, nothing less than 1lb. being retained. But all the time the larder was well supplied, with a good number to bring home to friends.

At the Upper Dam Hotel or camp, tacked on the walls under the piazza, are diagrams of nearly forty trout, presumably truthful, and all taken within a year, generally the work of the season of 1896. No trout is posted weighing less than 4lbs., and the weights run up to 6lbs. It is doubtful if such another record is to be found in the whole world. About the best fish recorded were taken by the Ackerman party, of Brooklyn.

The Produce party is back in Boston again with reports of fair fishing. The weather was cold and windy a good deal of the time, however, a condition not favorable for trolling on a big lake like Moosehead. Often a lee shore had to be sought when it was fully intended to fish in another direction. Brook trout of fair size were taken and some big lakers. It is reported that one of the party got a laker of 17lbs. weight. Mr. Dennen has a laker mounted, at the Kineo House, caught last winter through the ice, that weighed 29lbs., I hear.

Messrs. Tallcot and Heintzleman are at Belgrade Ponds for black bass. Wm. B. Smart, First Assistant Assessor of the city of Boston, will go to Reddington, Me., this week for trout fishing and rest. He finds fine sport in that region. The narrow gauge Phillips & Rangeley Railroad passes some of the best trout brooks in that region, and is very accommodating about letting off and taking on sportsmen.

Mr. Mathew Luce is the champion catcher of codfish among the residents of the South Shore who make salt-water fishing a pastime. A week ago he landed eighty-two cod in a few hours' fishing, and on Wednesday last he took forty-seven. His fishing is done off Cohasset with a local fisherman who takes out parties. The fishing on Wednesday did not begin till 10 o'clock. In the wool trade Mr. Luce is called the champion fisherman as well as an expert in his own business.

The Col. Fuller fly, a new fly with yellow wings, red shoulders and bright gold body, is pleasing the black bass fishermen very much. Col. C. P. Fuller, the inventor of this fly, is now at Belgrade, and says that nearly all the bass he takes are on his fly. He has taken some of 2¼ and even up to 4lbs. He writes Mr. R. O. Harding that a native took a 4lb. trout there the other day, and he learns that some of even 5 and 6lbs have been taken. He says that the natives took over 300 large trout from the Belgrade waters through the ice last winter. He is satisfied that the pickerel are being driven to their death by the bass. Commissioner Stanley is also satisfied as to the same point, especially in the ponds in Winthrop and Readfield. Mr. Fuller believes that the pickerel are doomed, and that with the proper protection, including the stopping of the fishing through the ice by the inhabitants of the State, the Belgrade, Winthrop and Readfield ponds will return to their former prestige of excellent trout ponds, as they were before the introduction of the deadly pickerel. Those bodies of water are said to have been once fully equal to the Rangeleys for trout.

Gardner Hammond, P. V. R. Ely and Dudley Fogg will leave for Belgrade ponds on Monday, for bass fishing.

Mr. C. Z. Bassett and Mr. G. W. Smalley are back from the Rangeleys, having had a very successful trip. They fished B Pond for a couple of days and landed a good many trout. Mr. Bassett's largest was 2¼lbs. on a fly. They also fished Kennebago and Kennebago Stream. Here Mr. Smalley took a very fine trout. While they were at the stream a landlocked salmon of about 3lbs. was taken way up the stream from near the Broken Rock. This would suggest that the landlocked salmon are working up from Rangeley Lake. Mr. Bassett says that trout are being taken in Mooselucmaguntic and Cupsuptic lakes this season that are full of smelt, though no smelt have ever been put into those lakes. They must have worked down from Rangeley Lake, which has been stocked with smelt for the food of landlocked salmon. But it was not supposed that the trout would prefer these smelt to the minnows which are so very abundant in the Rangeleys. In the vicinity of Rangeley Lake there was a good deal of concern manifested among guides and others at finding a great many dead smelt along the shores of that lake. The suggestion is that some disease has broken out among them, but no one is at all certain yet. Mr. D. H. Blanchard

is now at Monson, Me., with his friend, C. P. Keeler. Both gentlemen will fish the Monson ponds for a week or more. On his return Mr. Blanchard will go to his salmon river.

Rangeley Lake is producing a remarkably large number of landlocked salmon this year, at least forty have already been taken; the largest, taken by W. F. Patten, weighed 10lbs. 12oz. Mr. Geo. A. Brackett, Jr., has been on a fishing trip to Dutton Pond, in Kingfield, and reports good fishing. Seventy-two trout was his record for a few hours' fishing, with the small ones all returned to the water. Mr. Joel A. Speary has been at Bemis, as usual. He was accompanied by Misses Effie and Annie Speary, who have greatly enjoyed the fishing. Mr. Speary has visited the Rangeleys almost every year for over twenty years, generally stopping at Bemis. But the fact of a railroad right into his former seclusion is almost too much. Though over 70 years of age, he is likely to seek other forest quiet away from the locomotive whistle. Mr. and Mrs. B. Shaw have returned from the Rangeleys. Mrs. Shaw secured a 5lb. trout. SPECIAL.

---

While reports up to date from the Rangeleys, Moosehead and most of the other Maine lakes indicate exceptionally good fishing this season, the Boston men who have visited Sebago Lake bring back nothing but discouraging news of the fishing in that hitherto reliable body of water. With the exception of the first week's fishing very few salmon have been taken, although the lake has been trolled day after day. All agree that the fish are there. One gentleman tells me that the water is 8 or 10ft. higher than usual, but this is hard to believe, since we have had little or no rain for a long time; another places the blame on the weather, which he says has been too cold to permit good fishing. Still another says the smelt are so numerous that the salmon are gorged all the time, and to my mind the latter is the best explanation of all, although not accounting altogether for the phenomenon.

A letter of recent date from H. J. Wilson, of Moosehead, states that the fishing at the outlet at the foot of the lake has been wonderfully good during the last half of May. Many trout of from 4 to 6lbs. have been taken; not many places in Maine can show trout of such proportions.

For a long time Lake Winnepesaukee, in New Hampshire, has been a noted place for lake trout, but it has remained for the last two years to bring it into special notice as a place for salmon fishing. Many of the latter have been landed during May, and some of them have been heavy-weights. F. E. Busiel captured one of 9½lbs. and some others of less weight. A friend of Mr. Busiel has also taken a 9-pounder, and all indications point to the fact that it will be but a short time before Winnepesaukee will provide as good salmon fishing as Newfound or any of the lakes of the old Granite State. F. A. Hersey, with two or three Boston friends, have been up to Tuftonboro Neck, at Winnepesaukee. They did fairly well, getting four lakers in two days' fishing, and then only after sinking to very deep water. Five pounds was the weight of the largest. H. W. Winter, just returned from Winnepesaukee with Robert Moses as guide, in two days' trolling between Meredith and the guide's camp on Horse Island; he landed twelve lake trout, the largest 5½lbs. and the smallest 4 7/16lbs., and better still they were all taken on a 6½oz. neverbreak rod. One fish was hooked very lightly in the skin over the eye, and when an attempt was made to net him the hook broke away. The prize was too exhausted, however, to get out of reach and a second attempt landed him in the boat.

Last year was the first experience in salmon fishing of Senator Proctor, of Vermont, and it only served to whet his ardor for the sport. He is now planning to go to the Miramichi and the Tobique, and I hope to get the story of the trip on his return. His fishing last year was confined to the pools of the New Brunswick Railroad Co. on the left branch and at the forks of the Tobique. He was on the river only two and one-half days, and probably fished not more than ten hours during that time, yet he landed eight salmon weighing from 15 to 22lbs. each. He is now a member of the Tobique Club, which has pools on the main stream and on the right branch. Senator Proctor likes to shoot as well as fish, and spent some time last autumn in hunting moose.

Another man of national prominence who likes salmon fishing is Justice Horace Gray, of the U. S. Supreme Court. Accompanied by his friend, Judge Robert Grant, of Boston, he will leave in a few days to spend some time on Judge Grant's river, the Metanne, in Quebec. Judge Gray had good fishing last season, and hopes to do equally well on this trip.

Archibald Mitchell passed through Boston a week ago *en route* to the Restigouche to fish the Grog Island pools. E. C. Fitch leaves soon for the Romaine. Mr. Fitch will be joined by Dr. Brown, who is now due to arrive home from Burmah, where he has been for some months. The two gentlemen will go to Quebec and sail in Mr. Fitch's vessel for the river. Charles D. Sias and George N. Talbot and one other gentleman start next Monday on a salmon fishing trip to the Gaspé, St. John River. W. M. Brackett, the artist, and Mrs. Brackett expect to leave on June 12 for Mr. Brackett's river, the northeast branch of the St. Marguerite. Mr. Harry Russell will join them on the 16th inst. At Bangor, E. A. Buck, of that city, has been having some good fishing. He has taken eight salmon within a week, four of which weighed 56lbs.

A Boston friend, who lately returned from one of the New Brunswick fishing preserves, tells me that in the St. Croix River, in the village of St. Stephen, N. B., while he was there the natives were taking salmon with the fly in the rifts below dam almost every day.

Mr. Louis Curtis and Geo. von L. Meyer, speaker of the Massachusetts House, will leave next week for the Restigouche salmon. Both had good fishing last season, Mr. Meyer landing eight fish in one day, which is something of a record even for the Restigouche.

The Aroostook region seems to be uppermost this year in the minds of many New England anglers as the promised land for fishing. Atkins Camp, at Oxbow, is probably the most prominent place in the region as yet, but a large number are planning to go further north, where there are many lakes in which it is said the best of fishing can be had. From what I have heard I think the camps over there, as compared with those of the Rangeley and Dead River country, are quite inferior in accommodations, but if they prove good centers for fishing these sins of omission will be forgiven, and it will not take them long to improve. T. H. Rollinson and Mrs. Rollinson will leave on Sunday night for Ashland. They will go from there to Portage Lake and may extend the trip up Fish River to Fish Lake. Mr. Rollinson has heard great stories about the trout at Fish Lake.

Geo. L. Tracey and S. Y. Nash left on Friday night for Oxbow. They will spend two weeks at Atkins camp on the preserve, and fish around Milnocket Lake.

Another party just returned from Moosehead stopped at the Kineo House, and had the steamer Cora Lee when out trolling. On Wednesday last they landed fifty-five trout, weighing 150½lbs. These, of course, were mostly lakers, but Mr. Reding captured one square-tail of 5lbs. weight. They were fortunate in getting some fly-fishing during one day. A speckled trout weighing 3½lbs. and another of 1½lbs. were taken in one cast, and three casts yielded seven large trout. This was rapid fishing, and exciting enough to please any fly-caster.

Still another party just from Moosehead, with reports of good fishing, left on May 22, and, like most of the Moosehead anglers, had a steamer from which they fished. Their best luck was at the head of the lake, and among the fish taken were a few salmon. Mr. Cheney was high line of the party, getting one 16½lb. laker that took him forty minutes to land. Mr. Davis captured a 5½lb. brook trout, and Mr. Perkins a 13½lb. laker. Twenty-three fish were taken in one day, of which fifteen were speckled trout.

One of the largest parties of anglers that leave Boston annually for Maine is that headed by F. W. Thomas, of Boston. This is the fifth successive trip, and Moosehead Lake is the place. Last year they landed 388 fish, the largest weighing 14½lbs.

L. Dana Chapman, Horace S. Dame and W. A. Macleod have just returned from a trip over the Megantic Preserve. The party had good fishing, and found all the club camps in fine condition. They were gratified to learn that the salmon put in Big Island Pond were showing themselves and give every evidence of doing well. The return trip was made through Kennebago and down over the new road from Bemis. HACKLE.

---

### Niagara County Anglers' Club.

LOCKPORT, June 5.—The Niagara County Anglers' Club held their annual tournament at Olcott, on Lake Ontario, yesterday, and had a royal good time, as usual. The black bass were not biting, but many perch were captured. Yesterday was an ideal day for fishing. Never did the members of the Niagara County Anglers' Club and their friends have a better time. The fighting began at 9 o'clock in the morning and the fishermen were instructed to report at the pavilion at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. There were sixty-six anglers on each side, headed by Capt. W. W. Stevens (green) and Capt. W. F. Bennett (yellow). Several fished all the time, from start to finish, and were not seen until the roll was called in the afternoon. When their names were pronounced they would come forward with a large string of fish as a result of the day's sport. During the afternoon the fishermen gathered at the pavilion in little groups and discussed the events of the day. The refreshment committee was arrayed in proper uniform, and on their hats were the words "Life Saving Crew." Those who had charge of the refreshments had done their work well, and all were well cared for. The pavilion was filled to overflowing when the anglers congregated at 5 o'clock in the evening to have their fish counted and claim their prizes. The fish were laid on the floor and were carefully examined by the judges. The yellow side, under the able leadership of W. F. Bennett, was the winner by 373 points. The following is the result in detail:

Yellows—Perch 564, rock bass 41, white bass 11, black bass 1, bullhead 1, suckers 2; total 1,450. Greens (Capt. W. W. Stevens)—Perch 457, rock bass 23, white bass 4, sunfish 1, blue pike 1, eels 2, menhaden 1; total 1,077. Difference 373.

The fish schedule of the club is as follows: Black bass 50 points, white bass 15, salmon trout 100, muscalonge 500, pickerel 25, herring 5, yellow pike 20, blue pike 15, perch 2, rock bass 2, eel 20, catfish and bullhead 15, suckers 5, sheepshead 20, sunfish 1.

First prize, gold badge, for largest small-mouth black bass, won by T. H. Van Horn, who caught the only bass taken. Prize for largest string of perch by count, F. B. Lewis, with 43. For heaviest string of perch, H. J. Benedict. For heaviest string of mixed fish, J. F. Darrison. For largest string of fish by count, John Wilson, with 50. Heaviest string of white bass, W. Shaffer.

When the time of counting up came, the large string of fish which was brought to the pavilion by Ed. Le Van was nowhere to be found. It was rumored, and perhaps on good authority, that some person or persons had confiscated the fish, and that there was a fish supper held last evening. The persons who stole the fish were considerate enough to invite Mr. Le Van to partake of the meal.

Secretary Sweet proved an able officer, and did all in his power to have the fishermen enjoy themselves. Ex-Mayor John T. Darrison, who won the sixth prize for the largest string of mixed fish, caught five perch, four rock bass, one blue pike and one menhaden. H.

---

### A Very Useful Invention.

IOWA.—The drawing herewith is respectfully submitted as an invention very useful to the average fisherman, who never knows how big that big one was that got away, and how big a fight a fellow has on hand

when he has him hooked. We have several of the boys here who always come in ahead with a big one that got away, and this leads me to think that until the above is adopted there will be no show for the rest of us.

A. C. HEATH.

---

## THE PROPAGATION OF SMALL-MOUTH BLACK BASS.

BY SEYMOUR BOWER.

[Read before the American Fisheries Society.]

AT Cascade Springs, Kent county, near the banks of the Thornapple River, is located an experimental black bass station of the Michigan Fish Commission. The present is the third and most successful season of its operation. The water supply to the experimental ponds is derived from spring sources, not far removed, and is therefore too cold for bass work as it reaches the ponds, but the supply is so limited in volume that the area of pond exposure is sufficient to nearly equalize the temperature with that of the Thornapple River.

The Thornapple is well stocked with small-mouth bass. Their spawning beds are found all along in front and for a considerable distance above and below our experimental ponds, thus affording an excellent opportunity, in connection with the pond work, of observing their natural spawning habits and the results.

This station was not established with any idea of permanency, nor with the expectation of hatching any considerable number of bass—the water supply is too limited for that—but rather to acquire practical knowledge by experience, experiment and observation, so that when funds are available for a large plant they may be expended wisely and efficiently.

Having no special fund for even experimental purposes, the work has necessarily been limited to a small scale of operations. In the summer of 1893 two ponds were excavated. The upper pond was to be used for experimenting in the direction of artificial propagation; the lower and much the larger pond was to be devoted to pond culture. During the fall a stock of about 150 adult bass was collected from the Thornapple and placed in these ponds. The fish carried well the following and subsequent winters, and also in the summer, although the temperature in the lower pond rises to 90° at times. No losses of any consequence have occurred, except as a result of handling during the spawning season.

In the larger pond the fish have not been disturbed during the breeding season. In the month of May, 1894, ten beds were made in this pond, from which 82,000 fry were taken as they rose in schools. This does not represent the number hatched, but the number saved, as a part of some of the schools had dispersed before it was discovered that they had risen.

The following spring, or one year ago, this pond was unproductive. Owing to extreme dry weather the supplying springs nearly failed at times, and the water in this pond became stagnant and quite foul and rolly. When it cleared up a few beds were observed, and it is quite probable that a few fish spawned notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions; but if they did the beds were undoubtedly cleaned out by a large snapping turtle that was discovered in the ponds at the time. There is no doubt that turtles have a special fondness for the eggs and fry, as by actual observation two beds in the river are known to have been despoiled in this way.

The present season the shoal margin around the upper end of this pond is literally "peppered" with beds, and the outlook is most promising. There are sixty adult fish in the pond and eighteen beds are in sight. Five of these beds are non-productive, but the other thirteen will yield about 70,000 fry, 60,000 having already been collected from eleven of the thirteen beds.

The fish in the upper pond were reserved for experiments in the line of artificial propagation. Beginning with the first spawning season—1894—they were not disturbed until they had commenced to prepare the beds; they were then seined up from time to time and examined. Early in the season one ripe female was found and a portion of her eggs were taken, but there were no ripe males in the pond; so a male was opened, the spermaries removed and pressed out in water, which was poured over the eggs. Number of eggs taken, 2,100; number hatched, 700, or 33 per cent.

A number of the females were quite soft when first handled, but hardened up with further handling and failed to spawn at all. Bedding was also discontinued, and interference with the natural spawning was resented to the extent that they made no further effort to spawn in a natural way. Not a fish was hatched in the pond, and only 700 by artificial propagation. So this experiment was a failure.

A few days later a pair of bass were seined from their bed in the river as they were at the point of spawning, but no eggs or milt could be obtained. They were held in a tank seven days, then removed to a small pond with gravel bottom; but they made no effort to spawn, and finally fungused and died. Another pair was captured in the river while in the act of spawning, a few eggs having been cast; the eggs came freely, but as no milt could be pressed out only 500 were taken. By opening the male a very little milt was procured, and about 200 fish were hatched from the lot.

The next spring, or one year ago, a small side pond about 9×12ft. was excavated and connected by a short raceway with the pond in which the failure of the preceding year had occurred. This side pond carried only 18in. of water, a favorite depth selected by the fish in the river for spawning; and being much shoaler it would also grow much warmer, and therefore more attractive for the spawners, than its larger and deeper consort. The bottom was covered with gravel and small cobblestones and everything done to make the little annex as inviting as possible. No one but the attendants were allowed to approach the pond during the spawning season. A "blind" was provided near by, from behind which all the proceedings, from the initial step of preparing the beds to the final rising of the young fish, could be observed without intrusion.

The result more than justified expectations. There were no indications of bedding in the deeper pond, but in two instances at least the males literally fought over the possession of the bed in the little annex. Eight beds were made—there wasn't room for any more. Three pairs were lifted from the beds, of which one was spawning at the time, but, as usual, no milt could be pressed out, or only a minute "speck" or fraction of a drop.

No further effort to handle the spawners was made. As the last three pairs handled had not been touched or disturbed in any way or at any time until they were at the point or in the very act of spawning, we concluded that while occasionally, under peculiar or accidental conditions, a few eggs might be taken and fertilized, al-

efforts to reduce the business to a successful working basis would prove useless and futile; further experiments might be interesting, but would result in no practical benefit.

There is probably an appreciable space of time during which the spawn may be taken and fertilized, but this time is not known, and it would not be practical anyway to isolate each pair, as it would be necessary to do, and provide the constant surveillance necessary to insure seizing the opportunity. Moreover, it would be unwise to take the eggs artificially even if it were entirely practical to do so, as we could never hope to equal the natural hatching percentage. Given protection against turtles and water snakes—the male bass will take care of all other intruders—and the natural hatching percentage will often be as high as 90. Artificial manipulation of adhesive eggs has never reached that figure and probably never will.

Although to some extent a repetition of the above, I quote from my report in writing to the Board, filed shortly after the close of last season's bass work: "Previous experiments and a careful observation of the conduct of the parent fish prior to and during the act of spawning lead to the conclusion that the artificial taking and impregnation of bass eggs is possible only when undertaken at exactly the right moment, or within the limits of a period so brief as to admit of success only on rare occasions. A preliminary coaxing and caressing by the male seems imperative, not only to bring the female to the point of spawning, but also to develop the milt. These preliminary proceedings are sometimes carried on for several hours, and again for only a few moments; if interrupted or handled at this time, or prior to the orgasmic stage, neither the eggs nor milt will flow, so that artificial impregnation may be accomplished only during the few moments of actual spawning or after the natural spawning has begun. Under the strictest surveillance the opportunity is too seldom presented or known for practical operations in this direction. In any event, however, we would lose instead of gain by the artificial handling of bass eggs, owing to the relatively high percentage of natural results in protected ponds and the relatively low percentage of results by artificial treatment of adhesive eggs."

To refer back to the annex pond. After concluding to allow the natural spawning to proceed without interrupting, the fish continued bedding, and when the fry were nearly at the point of rising the fish that remained to guard the beds were driven out and the pond screened against the parent fish and to prevent the escape of the young. After rising and scattering they were scapped up as wanted for shipment. Total results of this pond for the season 16,000 fry, all taken from five beds, as three beds were unproductive.

This year there are eight beds in the annex and one in the connecting raceway. Six of these beds are now black with fry and will yield 20,000 to 30,000. There are thirty adult bass in the pond. The water is a little colder in this pond than in the lower one, hence the fry are a little later in rising.

The perfect success of the little side pond both last year and this indicates the style or system of ponds best adapted to the culture of small-mouth bass. The storage pond should be quite large and of good depth—say 4 to 8 or 10ft. deep. Plenty of boulders should be provided for shade during the summer and to hover around, as the bass is wont to do while in the torpid condition of its winter retirement. This pond should have no gravelly shoals or margin to encourage bedding, but should be nearly surrounded with small ponds, each connected with the main pond by a short raceway, and made as inviting as possible for spawning purposes. No fear need be entertained that the fish will not seek the side ponds at the proper time. It is demonstrated that with a suitable water supply the question of propagating small-mouth bass on a scale to provide for large and effective distributions is reduced to the simple proposition of providing the ponds and breeders.

A few scattering notes in connection with the subject of bass propagation may be of interest and therefore are submitted.

In the Thornapple River the beds are made along the shores in from 1 to 3ft. of water and where the current is very moderate—never in rapid water. A circular ridge of sand and gravel is thrown up and the bottom of the hollow thus formed—always of gravel and pebbles or small cobblestones—is swept bright and clean. This work is almost invariably done by the male, though in a few instances the female was present—which is not usual—and was seen to render some assistance, but this occurs only when the female is under great stress of haste to spawn. In such cases the preparation of the beds had been delayed too long, or they may have been driven from their own beds, duly prepared, by a pair whose bed had likewise been usurped.

Mr. Dwight Lydell, who is in charge of the bass work during the spawning season, and a careful and intelligent observer, was recently an eye-witness to an incident of this nature. While watching a pair of bass going through the preliminary maneuvering that precedes the actual spawning, another pair approached the bed with the evident intention of appropriating it. The males at once began a fight that grew quite furious at times and lasted about an hour. The females took no part, but rushed about in great apparent distress. The rightful owner of the bed, although much the smaller, proved the victor, for the would-be usurpers finally dropped down stream about 10ft. and immediately commenced to whip out a bed of their own. They worked rapidly and in forty minutes the bed was ready. Then, after a few moments of sexual sparring, the spawning was begun and completed in five or six minutes. Meantime the other pair resumed business and in forty-five minutes had completed preliminaries and finished spawning.

The preparation of beds is usually begun in the latter part of April or early in May, though the spawning does not follow as a rule until several days later. This year the males began working on the beds in the annex pond on April 30; the first spawning there was on May 8. At the beginning of the season the males work on the beds only occasionally, and suspend work entirely during a cold storm or a spell of cold weather; but as the season advances matters are hastened and preliminaries shortened.

When the bed is ready and the male has induced a female to accompany him to it, there follows a series of movements quite impossible to describe. Generally the female is coy and diffident at first and inclined to leave, but after much maneuvering and persuasion by the male is rounded up and reluctantly remains. The male grows more active and ardent; his movements indicate strong sexual excitement and a desire to induce excitement in the female; coaxing and caressing alternate with bunting and biting various parts of the body, but chiefly around the vent. Then the male glides slowly over the bed with a peculiar, trembling, fluttering movement while careened over nearly on his side. Soon the pair crosses the bed slowly, duplicating the spasmodic flutterings, each leaning over outward, thus bringing their vents close together, although the female is always slightly in advance. The bed is crossed in like manner at intervals of ten to twenty seconds until the spawn is all cast, which usually takes from five to ten minutes. The preliminaries that lead up to the spawning last much longer as a rule than the act of spawning, and sometimes fail altogether. In one instance a male was seen, after an hour's ineffectual effort to induce spawning, to drive the female back to the main pond and return in a short time with another. While the female is spawning the entire body is strongly mottled, but resumes its normal appearance soon after spawning and leaving the bed.

In a paper presented before this society at its seventeenth annual meeting, Mr. C. S. Holt stated that the male and female bass prepared the bed jointly, and that the female guards the young; but he has since acknowledged to me that later observations have convinced him that he was in error. It is positively known that, except under circumstances heretofore noted, the male bass assumes both of these duties. A number of fish have been captured while performing either function, and the identity of the sex established by removing the spermaries.

In size and color the eggs of the small-mouth bass correspond very closely with those of the fresh-water herring, being perhaps the least trifle smaller in size and a little deeper in color. They will approximate 80,000 to the quart.

The number of eggs per female will range from 2,000 to 10,000 or more. It is quite rare that so few as 1,000 fry rise from a bed, and as many as 8,000 have been taken from a single bed in the river, but 3,000 to 6,000 is the usual number.

The length of the hatching period, so far as observations have been made, varies from seventy hours at an average temperature of 60° to one hundred hours. A merely casual inspection will fail to detect the hatching point, as the fish at first is all sac, which is of the same size as the egg and looks just like it; but on closer examination it will be noticed that the sphere is slightly elongated and a very faint, shadowy line will be seen to extend about one-third the way around the sac. But the development is very rapid, and in from six to fourteen days, according to temperature conditions, "the sac that is all sac" has become a black, vigorous young fish. The black blanket of fry that now covers the bottom of the bed is ready to rise, and they begin to swim up and form a school which usually holds together two to four days, but may break up in two or three hours if the temperature is very high. On the other hand, the schools have been seen to settle back on the beds and remain a few days longer when there is a sudden and marked change to colder weather. They also usually settle back on the bed at night for the first two or three nights.

In the river the schools do not at first disperse in all directions; they head up stream, some barely holding even with the current, some dropping back, and others forging ahead and making some headway, thus gradually stringing along out in thinly scattered lines.

In addition to the small-mouth bass fry furnished by the Cascade ponds, 20,000 were collected from beds in the Thornapple during the season of 1894, 73,000 in the season of 1895 and 62,000 so far this season. We also collected and distributed last season 145,000 fry of big-mouth bass, all taken from beds around the margin of Laraway's Lake, near Cascade. So far this season 12,000 have been taken from the same lake. The beds of the big-mouth bass are found on and among the roots of pond lilies and various water plants and grasses.

Referring again to the pond feature of the present season's work, it should be noted that a total of ninety adult male and female bass in two ponds have so far produced 60,000 fry for shipment, with 30,000 to 40,000 more in sight.

## ON A CONNECTICUT STREAM.

AFTER reading some of the accounts of excellent trout fishing indulged in by some of FOREST AND STREAM's correspondents, it would seem injudicious for a person to attempt to give a description of a trout fishing trip taken in Connecticut. As in other thickly populated sections of our country, Connecticut's trout streams are, virtually speaking, completely depleted. Scarce indeed are the streams accessible to the general public which afford any kind of a day's sport. To this order of things, however, there are a few exceptions. Happening to be one of the lucky ones who can take advantage of one of these exceptions, I occasionally manage to secure a few fish.

A quarter of a mile to the west of the farm on which I live, about halfway between the farm and a range of forest-crested ledges, is an extensive marsh, out of which flows a tiny, silvery stream of pure spring water. Fed by many tiny tributaries, as it advances on its southward journey, the stream gradually increases in volume until it assumes the proportions of a fair-sized trout stream. When it has left the marsh it flows, deep-voiced, over and against many boulders through a gloomy, forest-canopied cañon, from which it issues, dimpled and radiant, into a flower-strewn meadow. Gliding by dandelion-studded banks of emerald, or reflecting golden cowslips and slender anemones from some limpid pool, swirling swiftly under the upturned roots of a prostrate giant or bespraying a mossy rock or log, playing hide and seek with the sunbeams as it sweeps under drooping, verdant boughs, it glides and sings, smiles and frowns, twists and turns until its waters mingle with those of the Sound, ten miles to the south.

From the waters of the brook I occasionally manage to secure a fair string of trout. For the past three or four seasons, however, the fish have decreased in numbers to such an extent as to make us realize that we must restock it, or trout fishing in its waters will soon become a thing of the past. I fished it once this season, but met with such indifferent success as to cause me to lay my rod away for the rest of the season. I believe in giving them some chance.

It is of another and more successful occasion that I will try to give a description, the pleasantest and most successful day's trout fishing I ever had.

The apple trees hung under a smother of blossoms that morning, when, with a light rod in hand, I stepped forth from the side door of the old farmhouse and took my way across the fields toward the stream.

The sun had not yet risen when I reached the banks, though delicately tinted eastern heavens gave evidence of its early appearance. Every indication portended a perfect day—perhaps too bright a one for successful trout fishing.

I jointed my rod, and selecting a lively worm (I confess to never having been initiated into the graces of fly-casting) I baited the hook, then, drawing my hip boots well up, I cautiously stepped into the clear water.

The current had hardly carried the bait more than 20ft. when there was a gleam like lightning, and as the line ran swiftly out I realized that I had hooked the first trout of the day. He proved to be an 8in. fish. After admiring his bright spots I mercifully killed him and stored him away in the creel.

I unreeled about 25ft. of line and continued cautiously on down the stream, allowing the bait to be carried into every nook and eddy. It was not long before I had another strike. This one, however, proved to be under the 6in. limit, so I gave him liberty. Shortly after I came to a place where the stream, rushing down a steep incline, swept swiftly, though noiselessly, under the roots of an old stump that reared its black shape above a clustering bed of yellow dandelions. I had never sent my hook under this stump in vain. Approaching the spot with stealthy tread, I allowed the bait to be carried toward the roots. It had nearly reached the goal, when b-r-r-r went the reel; then like a meteor a dull gleam of gold flashed from out the shadowy depths under the stump. When I had given him plenty of time I struck, and soon I had a 10in. beauty gasping on the bank. I took three more from this hole before they quit biting. One I returned on account of size.

I would like to put to the fishing contingent of FOREST AND STREAM what to me is a thorough conundrum: Suppose a fisherman who wishes to observe the law strictly should hook a trout under the size limit so badly as fatally to wound it, what is he to do? Should he return it in its mangled condition to the stream to die by inches or should he kill it and then return it to the stream, or would it be right to put it in his creel and take it home? This has always proved "a poser" to me. Possibly there are some who can enlighten me.

The dew jewels glowed in rainbow hues from every grass blade, leaf and petal under the slanting rays of old Sol as I went on down the stream. Slender anemones swayed gracefully in the soft morning air and the birds seemed to vie with each other in their sweetest carolings. "Surely this is living—this is freedom," thought I as I landed another spotted treasure among a bunch of bedewed cowslips off to one side of the brook. (I was thinking of myself at the time, not of the fish.)

I went on for a mile or so, when I arrived at a place where it is spanned by a log. A short distance below the log the stream widens out into a pool of quiet water. I generally count on taking a fish out of this pool, so I exercised the greatest caution in approaching it.

I had nearly reached a favorable position from which to manipulate my line when I was startled by a loud splash in the water behind me. Upon turning my head to observe the cause, imagine my surprise upon beholding a perfect whirlwind of arms, legs, whiskers and shower bath, all tangled up together under the log bridge in the middle of the brook. Floating with the current of the stream was a bundle wrapped in an old red bandanna handkerchief, a club and an old dilapidated stiff hat.

From out the depths of the whiskers, in a hoarse, buzz saw-like voice, there issued a succession of spluttering croaks intermingled with such a choice selection of sulphurous adjectives as to seem to cause even the birds to cease their warblings while they listened in dumbfounded amazement. Laying my rod on the bank, I gathered the floating articles together and carried them to their very much washed owner, who by this time had managed to scramble out of the brook, and who stood shivering on the bank.

Being considerably puzzled as to how to address him properly under the prevailing conditions, I suggested that the water in the brook was rather frigid to bathe in at that time of the year. That tramp didn't have a bit of fun in his composition, for he never smiled. Instead he glared in no assuring manner out of his small, bleared eyes at me, as he bent over and wrung the moisture from his water-soaked whiskers.

"D' ye t'ink I was fool enough fer to fall in fer fun?" he croaked fiercely. "Jest ez I put me fut on de t'ing it turned over wid me and trun me in de drink." I suggested to him that it would be a good idea to collect some wood for a fire, so as to dry his clothes. After assisting him with his fire I returned to my fishing.

He was the only tramp I ever saw in that neighborhood, and must have wandered considerably out of his course to have gotten there. The last glimpse I caught of him was when I entered the cañon through which the brook flows after leaving the marshy meadow. As he stood over the fire, with head drawn between his shoulders, his bedraggled black coat tails, hanging like a pair of drooping wings, gave him the appearance of nothing so much as that of a poor, forlorn crow.

When I had reached the cañon I had taken five trout. The largest measured 10in., the smallest 7in. The cañon is half a mile long, and is completely shaded by thick, heavy pines throughout its entire length. A number of holes are to be found in the brooks in this dark place, which afford excellent hiding places for the cunning trout.

Making my way cautiously over the slippery stones and taking a fish now and then, I finally reached a shallow spot where the water rushes noisily down an incline, then swirls sharply to the left and falls into a pool, under the roots of a huge oak, fully 5ft. deep.

This is undoubtedly the best spot on the brook, and I was filled with pleasant anticipations as I approached it. Removing the old bait, I replaced it with a fresh lively one; then, crouching low, I worked carefully within the proper distance. Dropping the line into the water, the bait was soon swirled into the pool. It had no sooner reached there, however, than the line straightened with a sudden jerk and the reel began to sing. I felt satisfied that a good fish was at the baited end of the line before I struck. I was surprised at the result, however, when I

did strike, for it seemed for a time as if the dark waters of that hole had suddenly become filled with streaks of miniature lightning.

After that fish became thoroughly woke up I never expected to land him, but finally did. It was his own fault, however, for he swallowed not only the hook, but a good portion of the line as well. He proved to be the finest trout I had ever taken, and weighed just 1oz. under 1¼lbs. I took one more out of this hole of about ¼lb. weight, and enticed six or eight more from their watery element before reaching the end of the cañon. Some under the limit I returned.

At the further end of the cañon I entered the open meadow beyond, selected a soft seat under the odorous, wide-spreading branches of a large apple tree and ate lunch. Then I spent an indolent hour lying under the tree. The low drone of insects mingling with the tinkling melody of the brook, the sweet blossom-scented air and the warm, bright sunshine caused such a languor to steal over my senses that I felt I would be contented to lie there forever. Using a much-quoted expression, surely "It is not all of fishing to fish;" for, as I lay with half-closed, dreaming eyes, there stole upon my drowsy vision, from out a distant frame of verdant boughs, the peaceful sight of one of those cradles of our nation's greatness, a small country schoolhouse. Floating from the white flagstaff and outlined against the azure sky, the clean stripes and blue, star-studded field of "Old Glory" rippled on the gentle breeze, and the far-away voices of happy, robust children at play under its protecting folds drifted on the air.

I emptied the creel and found that I had lured fourteen trout from their natural element. Considering the prevailing conditions of the weather, the day being perfectly clear, I had enjoyed unusual success for this section. While the trout in this brook are not numerous nor large (as they run), still their bright, gem-like markings and perfect contour of form cannot be excelled.

I had fished but a short distance from the apple tree when I arrived at a place where the stream, compressed between two ledges, narrows to a width of not over 2ft. The water rushes through this narrow sluiceway and falls a distance of 3 or 4ft., then tumbles and swirls over a boulder-strewn bottom for quite a stretch. Seven trout were induced to come forth from their boulder homes and join those already in the creel before I left the spot.

From here on I fished with varying reward through a succession of pleasant meadows and under drooping boughs, or lingered here and there to examine some strange flower, plant or other feature of nature. Call it selfishness or what you will, but it has always seemed to me that in order to thoroughly enjoy a day's trout fishing one should ally one's self as closely with nature as one can, and in no other manner can this be done so well as by being alone. A close communion with nature in my estimation is the principal essential of enjoyment to be obtained from a trip of this kind, so I almost always manage to be companionless on such an occasion.

Evening had spread her shadowy mantle over the eastern slopes of the semi-mountains in the west when I finally arrived at the road where my wife with the horse and buggy patiently awaited my coming. Her eyes grew large with surprise when she saw the thirty-two beauties that filled the creel, the result of the best day's trout fishing I ever enjoyed.

We drove home through a paradise of blossoms, which cast their delicious fragrance on the air. Just as we entered the door of the old farmhouse the weird gurgle of a screech owl welled from a nearby swamp to mingle with the first whippoorwill call, a greeting to the crescent moon that hung in the spangled heavens just above the rim of the low, shadowy mountains in the west.

WM. H. AVIS.

JUNE 2, 1896.

### Round Mountain Lake.

EUSTIS, Me., June 1.—The Mohawk Fishing Club, a party of gentlemen from Boston and Haverhill, Mass., have been at Edgar Smith's Camps, at Round Mountain Lake for a ten days' outing, and found the fishing all that could be desired. They report fine catches on lake and streams, and seeing plenty of game.

One of their number succeeded in bringing down a fine bear. Three or four have been seen in the locality of Eustis and along the stage lines in the woods throughout the Dead River region. Sportsmen are wide awake now for such chances, and while bruin is lunching upon some poor unfortunate horse, victim of the winter's logging accidents, he needs to be on the alert for the jaws of a steel trap or a bullet from a .45-90 rifle in the hands of some patient yet ambitious sportsman.

Grouse are very plentiful and all signs point to lively hunting for the autumn. Deer are down from the heights and are coming into the lake at all hours of the day in large numbers.

J.

### Forest and Stream Fishing Postals.

*Drop us a line about the trout or bass, and where to take them.*

MR. C. C. PETERSON, of the Big Fish, Machias and Pratt Lakes and Greenlaw Stream Camps, reached via Ashland, Me., writes us: "Mr. Eugene Delano and Mr. William Adams Brown arrived here May 23 In four days' fishing they caught fifty-two fish weighing 75lbs., ranging from ½lb. to 8lbs. apiece. F. A. McNally and Ira McKay were guides, and your correspondent cook. They caught the greater part of them at Big Fish Lake.

*The* FOREST AND STREAM *is put to press each week on Tuesday. Correspondence intended for publication should reach us at the latest by Monday, and as much earlier as practicable.*

FOREST AND STREAM OFFICE
346 Broadway
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING
Present Entrance on Leonard Street

# The Kennel.

## FIXTURES

### BENCH SHOWS.

Sept. 7 to 11.—Rhode Island State Fair Association's fourth annual show, Providence, R. I.
Sept. 7 to 11.—Toronto Exhibition Association's eighth annual show, Toronto, Can. C. A. Stone, Sec'y of bench show.
Sept. 29 to 24.—Milwaukee Kennel and Pet Stock Association's second annual dog show, Milwaukee. W. W. Welch, Sec'y.

### FIELD TRIALS.

Sept. 2.—Morris, Man.—Manitoba Field Trials Club. John Wootton, Sec'y.
Sept. 7.—Kennedy, Minn.—Continental Field Trial Club's chicken trials. P. T. Madison, Sec'y, Indianapolis, Ind.
Oct. 9.—Brunswick Fur Club's annual meet. Bradford S. Turpin, Sec'y.
Oct. 26.—Hempstead, L. I.—National Beagle Club's trials. Geo. W. Rogers, Sec'y, 250 W. Twenty-second street, New York.
Oct. 28.—Greene county, Pa.—The Monongahela Valley Game and Fish Protective Association's second annual trials. S. B. Cummings Sec'y, Pittsburg.
Nov. 3.—Bicknell, Ind.—Continental Field Trial Club's quail trials. P. T. Madison, Sec'y.
Nov. 9.—Oxford, Mass.—New England Beagle Club's trials. W. S. Clark, Sec'y, Linden, Mass.
Nov. 10.—Columbus, Wis.—Northwestern Beagle Club's trials. Louis Steffen, Sec'y, Milwaukee.
Nov. 16.—Leamington, Ont.—Peninsular Field Trial Club, Leamington, Ont.
Nov. 16.—Newton, N. C.—E. F. T. Club's trials. S. C. Bradley, Sec'y, Greenfield Hill, Conn.
Nov. 17.—Chatham, Ont.—International Field Trial Club's trials. W. B. Wells, Sec'y, Chatham, Ont.
Nov. 23.—Newton, N. C.—U. S. F. T. Club's fall trials. W. B. Stafford, Sec'y.

## FIELD TRIAL AND BENCH SHOW JUDGES.

NEW YORK.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The recent carping on the bench show judges who acted in California and the many flings at field trial judges have set me to thinking, and while the impulse was on I thought I would write you a letter on this subject.

As to the California troubles now in ferment, it seems an amusing situation. It is only a year or two since California had any bench show dogs, and now her mushroom authorities have the audacity to set Mr. Mortimer right in his judging, and as proof positive of their correctness they cite the reversals of some of his awards by Mr. J. Otis Fellows. How amusing! Here in the East few of us would think that Mr. Mortimer was wrong because good "Uncle Dick" reversed him. We would rather think that Uncle Dick had blundered in that case. Mr. Mortimer is recognized as an all-round judge; Uncle Dick hardly such. It is with only the kindliest feeling toward Uncle Dick that I say I believe that, set him to judge after any other judge and if he were judging a whole show, he would reverse anyone's judgments, be that one Mason or Raper or Mortimer. That Uncle Dick gave satisfaction is a pleasure to all; that his decisions are to be taken as conclusive in reversing Mr. Mortimer, no one this side of the Rocky Mountains will believe.

I observe with some regret that there is a disposition among a few to ascribe the decadence of field trials to the partiality of judges. It is true that the judges have been the cause of much discontent. They have unkindly awarded prizes many times contrary to the opinions of owners. That is an error of judgment. No prizes should be awarded without the concurrence of the owners. There then would be no "kicking," and consequently that great affliction, the "kicker," would not harm field trials.

It occurred to me to ask who the judges are and who they were. I could learn by examination whether the characters of the men are such as to sustain the suspicion of incompetency. At my request a friend made out a list for me, which I now use. He got it largely from Major Taylor's book. It will, I think, do much to silence groundless complaint.

The first field trials were in 1874, held by the Tennessee Sportsmen's Association, and had for judges J. W. Burton and J. H. Acklen. These gentlemen retired on their first honors.

In the Association's second trial, 1875, the judges were Messrs. E. Orgill, W. A. Williams, Luther Adams and E. C. Sterling, all men of high standing in the business and social world. In 1876, same Association, the judges were Messrs. E. Orgill, J. H. Whitman, Col. James Gordon (Pious Jeems) and Major J. M. Taylor.

In 1877, at the Hampton, Ia., trials, the judges were Messrs. John E. Long, Henry Miller and H. J. Edwards. The Association's trials at Memphis same year were judged by Messrs. D. C. Bergundthal, Gen. Jackson and Dr. J. B. Alexander. The next year Gen. Jackson, Gen. Churchill and Dr. Rawlings Young officiated.

At the trials of 1879 in the National American Kennel Club's trials and the Eastern Field Trial Club's trials the judging was performed by Capt. Pat Henry, Messrs. Theodore Morford, J. N. Patterson, W. A. Coster, T. F. Anderson, C. Du Bois Wagstaff and L. G. Billings.

In 1880 trials began to multiply and the judges' list grew accordingly. There were chicken trials and quail trials. In the former were Mr. B. E. B. Kennedy and Gen. R. R. Livingstone. In the quail trials with judges already enumerated appeared Mr. Justus von Lengerke.

In 1881 in the chicken trials were Dr. J. I. Leas, J. D. Brown and E. Perrine. On the California coast were C. Robinson, H. H. Briggs and D. M. Pyle. Mr T. F. Taylor made his debut in the East that year, Mr. E. A. Spooner taking his place later in the stake. The same names heretofore enumerated appear often in different events in later years, so I will only mention the list of new ones as they appeared year by year.

In 1881 Judge J. M. Thompson, judge in the Circuit Court of Louisiana; Messrs. F. Marion Backston, B. F. Wilson, J. H. Dew, Capt. A. E. Woodson, William Tallman.

In 1882 J. D. Brown, B. Waters. J. M. Kinney, Elliot Smith, H. D. Polhemous, Judge C. E. Pratt, Capt. W. H. Key and N. D. Wallace.

In 1883, Messrs. Luther Adams, J. Otto Donner, D. S. W. Bridges, Judge C. E. Pratt, F. W. Dunn, Dr. William Jarvis, J. M. Trezevant, N. B. Nesbitt.

In 1884, Messrs. C. Fred Crawford, F. A. Diffenderffer, L. C. Bruce, Geo. W. Wingate, Jacob Pentz, C. F. Lewis, H. C. Brown, A. G. Pratt, Thos. Bennett, J. T. Baker, F. I. Stone, Judge Joseph McKenna and M. S. Humphreys.

In 1885, Messrs. John W. Munson, W. B. Stafford, W. E. Leavitt, Chas. Heath, F. R. Hitchcock, C. N. Post, J. G. Edwards, John W. Prescott, P. J. Shafter, J. M. Barney. Judge John Clegg.

In 1886, J. M. Avent, A. Merriman, A. A. Whipple, C. J. Peshall, Percy C. Ohl, Col. B. Ridgway, J. W. Orth, C. W. Paris, Col. W. E. Hughes, Hon. R. T. Hailey, Fred A. Taft, Hon. D. M. Pyle.

In 1887, Dr. Otto Moebes, W. B. Wells, P. T. Madison, C. Munhall. S. H. Scowell, J. M. Freeman, Theo. Mosher, Louis Kunz. R. C. Van Horn, A. P. Vredenburg, S. L. Boggs, H. B. Duryea, T. M. Brumby, H. M. Markley, John H. Gilbert.

In 1888 Hon. John B. Clegg, L. B Baynard, C. D. Kretz, Amory R. Starr, Col. A. G. Sloo, E Schultz, Royal Robinson, J. R. Henrichs, Dr. R. I. Hampton, T. L. Martin, Prof. W. W. Legare, B. P. Holliday, R. L. McCook.

In 1889, R. T. Vandevort, I. N Aldrich, P. J. Shafter, R. T. Hailey, F. Y. Hall, R. W. Shaw, John Davidson, L. E Wills, Benson Mann, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., N. Wallace, Col. W. C. Sherrod.

In 1890, W. L. Thomas, Thomas Johnson, William M. Kerr, G. D. Jay, Dr. J. B. Alexander, L. H. Smith, J. L. Nichols. S. C. Bradley, J. M. Tracy.

In 1891, Norvin T. Harris, J. K. Renaud, R. L. Foster, Dr. John Clegg. Omer Villeré, W. C. Nelson, Dr. M. F. Rogers, W. J. Wolz, W. J. Rosborough, Jr., R. P. Littlejohn, S. W. Trott, Luke White, J. B. Stoddard, Herbert Merriam.

Since 1891 there have appeared Rev. W. Hamilton Spence, W. S. Bell, J. King, W. W. Titus, P. H. Bryson, W. A. Thompson, G. T. Guttridge, W. T. Tristrem, A. M. Young, B. M. Stephenson, John Bolus, John Barker, Capt. C. E. McMurdo, A. R. Sharpe, J. W. Lawson and a few others whose names I cannot now recall.

In the list are millionaires, divines, military men, lawyers, business men of high standing in every way, of the best material that the land affords, and yet there is an unreasoning claim for better judges. Who are they and where?

The grim rider has removed several since field trials began. Of these are B. F. Wilson, Pittsburg; J. M. Freeman, Bicknell, Ind.; R. C. Van Horn, Kansas City; N. D. Wallace, New Orleans; J. M. Tracy, New York; H. D. Polhemous.

There is much of the peevish, the sulky, the false in the claim that field trials owe any loss to the inadequacy of the judges.

FIELD TRIALER.

## DOG AND PICTURE.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Rev. Charles Josiah Adams's most interesting description of the dog's objective and subjective cognizance, published in FOREST AND STREAM of May 30, recalls to my mind somewhat similar circumstances which came under my own observation some years ago. The circumstance of the dog and the looking-glass were identical. The dog was a mongrel bull terrier, not openly quarrelsome, but boldly inquisitive and ill-tempered toward other dogs. A looking-glass was placed in front of him one day, and he exhibited the most intense curiosity. He walked up to the glass, put his nose on it, then as if to surprise his bold interloper he suddenly sprang behind the glass and there was visible a look of dismay or mystification at the nothingness of his efforts. He repeated the action two or three times, then gave it up as something uncanny or partaking of the nature of black art. He felt he was ridiculous, being the subject of much amusement, but I could not perceive that he ever discerned that the counterfeit presentment was his own reflection. He saw what to him was a dog, and being absolutely unable to find the intruder he desisted from further attempts.

There is no doubt but what the dog is a keen observer of emotion. He can read his master's expression of countenance much better than he can understand his words. But that he can distinguish portraits never occured to me. I imagine that the dog's powers in that direction are exceedingly limited and not common to the multitude. Probably some dogs of exceptionally high intelligence and exceptionally favorable opportunities may do so. No doubt the skill of the artist too was above the ordinary, for it is very difficult for a man to recognize the portrait of his best friend as it betimes comes from the hands of some artists. In the instance brought forward the skill of the artist must have been more extraordinary than the perceptive faculties of the dog. On this point, speaking in a more serious vein, I think an isolated incident should not be taken as proving that such high perception is common to the whole race of dogs. This is a point on which the observations of your numerous readers would be invaluable in establishing whether the dog's cognition is of such a high order that he really recognized a portrait, or that he considered the portrait as being his master in his own proper person. If he mistook the portrait for his master, he simply betrayed stupidity, for the skill of the artist simply deceived the dog. In other words, the dog did not recognize any portrait; he recognized only his master himself from a false cognition. There was thus no real perception of a portrait or picture as such. He was deceived into thinking he saw his master. There was no discrimination exercised. It was as if all the while he were actually looking at his master. There was no separation of identity; there was no recognition of the portrait as a portrait. To the dog it was all reality. At least, so it seems to me, and I do not think Rev. Mr. Adams has made it clear that it is otherwise, although such may be from not elaborating on this point so fully as it deserves, and so fully as I know he is capable of doing.

A POSTERIORI.

### Pointer Club Meeting.

A REGULAR meeting of the governors of the Pointer Club of America was held on June 3, at the office of Mr. James L. Anthony, New York. The vice-president presided. Present: Messrs. Odell, Mortimer, Lewis, Jarvis and Anthony. The secretary being absent, Mr. Lewis was appointed secretary *pro tem.*

The vice-president reported that owing to the inability of Mr. Gould to meet the committee on field trials and Mr. Webster's absence on jury duty, he being also one of the field trial committee, the committee was unable to make a complete report at this meeting, and suggested that when this meeting adjourned it shall do so for two weeks, and meet at the same place and hour to receive said report. On motion of Mr. Jarvis, seconded by Col. Odell, it was moved that the report of the committee shall

be accepted and the meeting be held by them as suggested, two weeks from June 3 The following new members were elected: Thomas Watts, Middletown, N. Y.; Dr. Wesley Mills, Montreal, Canada; James F. Crane, Dayton, Ohio; D. S. Gregory, New York; W. F. Owens, New York; W. P. Taber, Long Branch City, N. J.; G. W. Amery, Boston, Mass.; George Crocker, New York; J. D. James, New York; H. F. Farnham, Portland, Me.; T. H. Gibbes, Columbia, S. C.; J. B. Lincoln, M. D., Tyrone, Pa.; J. E. Whiteselle, Corsicana, Tex.; Charles Daly, Guelph, Canada; W. W. Davenport, Somerville, N. J.; Frank Pidgeon, Saugerties, N. Y.; Louis Bätjer, Elizabeth, N. J.; E M. Beale, Louisburg, Pa.; Frank G. Eaton, Centre Barnstead, N. H.; E. D. Stocker, Cooperstown, N. Y. The meeting adjourned to meet on June 17, at 3 P. M., at Mr. Anthony's office.

### The Whirligig of Time.

THE procession in the kennel world is a bit straggling, but the stragglers are improving in pace and courage. In regard to the harm which might follow from handlers being club members, the following references will explain themselves, though it may be explained that in 1894 the position was very unpopular, while time has so irrefutably demonstrated the soundness of FOREST AND STREAM'S position that there is perfect safety now in adopting it.

FOREST AND STREAM, *Jan. 6, 1894.*

The interests of a field trial club member in his capacity as such are entirely different from the interests of a professional handler, yet many field trial clubs accept field trial handlers into their membership. In their anxiety to get a membership and a revenue they do not consider that they are accepting members whose interest in connection with the club's affairs is not the club's interest.

A handler who is a competitor has his own personal business interest to consider as a handler, and his bread and butter or his business advancement will be always of more importance to him than the club's interests. In his participation in the club's affairs his voice will not be tuned in all probability in full harmony with the club's best advancement. There is always a possibility that he may have some personal advantage in what he advocates.

All handlers might not do so; in fact, I know some whom I firmly believe would not. But whether they would or not, the principle is wrong. It is an injustice to other handlers who are not club members to compete with a handler who is a club member. The handler-member has a voice in all the club affairs. He can be heard on the amount and conditions of the purses, the time and place where the trials will be held, the rules under which they will be run, the stakes, who will be judges, etc. Other handlers, who are not members, of course have no voice in such matters. Thus there is the incongruity of a competitor in a public stake competing under conditions which he had a part in arranging, while other competitors had no such part. That is not just in principle. Members who are interested from love of sport are thus brought in contact with members who are interested for business reasons.

It is the same old professionalism appearing in another form. Among club members, whose interest is in promoting sport, it is sure to be as disastrous in the end as it is to the amateur in competition. The best business interests of the handler in his capacity as a competitor for the club's prizes are not the club's best interests as a promoter and supporter of sport and the best advancement of the dog.

*American Field, May 23, 1896.*

A factor that will tend to restore confidence and bring about harmony is not to allow one or two handlers to have a voice in the management of the club's affairs. If one is allowed this privilege, then all must be allowed, and this latter being impossible, therefore the former is the only practical remedy. When one handler has a voice in directing the club's affairs it creates a suspicion that the dissatisfied handler or owner takes up and magnifies, and in a short time this suspicion spreadr over the entire guild, whether there is any foundation or not for it. Who would back a horse, or what amateur would enter a horse in a race where the rules were drafted by a board of governors made up in part of the jockeys who were to ride in competition to a finish, or have a voice in selecting the judges?

### Manitoba Trials and Free Customs.

MANITOU, Man., June 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have much pleasure to inform you the Manitoba Field Trials Club have made arrangements with the customs by which all dogs that are duly entered in either the club's Derby or All-Aged stakes coming from the United States will be given free entry, the only condition being that they must be returned to the United States within the space of three months.

The club will appoint a customs broker in Winnipeg to pass all entries.

A circular giving full instructions will be mailed to all owners and handlers making entries.

JOHN WOOTTON, Sec'y-Treas.

## POINTS AND FLUSHES.

F. A. Stuhr, of Portland, Ore., is the owner of a baby seal that has the strangest foster-mother that ever a seal had. It is nothing else than a beautiful curly-haired retriever dog, named Belle, that has taken a strange fancy to the little ocean waif, and is giving it that nourishment that it denies its own offspring. When Mr. Stuhr received the little fellow last Monday, from one of the collectors whom he employs to gather specimens for his collection, it was not more than a day and a half old. Mr. Stuhr at first did not know what to do with the little fellow. From certain indications, he saw that the seal was only a few hours old. He first tried to feed it with fish, but the seal was too young to eat. Then he tried it with a bottle to which a rubber nipple was attached, but met with no better success. By this time the seal was getting hungry, for it had had nothing to eat in twenty-four hours, and its owner was afraid it was going to starve to death, when Belle, the retriever, attracted by the persistent bellowing of the hungry little animal, left her litter of pups, to see what was the matter with the strange object that was squirming around in the middle of the floor. No sooner had the dog come near enough to the little seal than it began to flop feebly in her direction. The dog stood still, and quietly watched the stranger approach her, until it was so near that it began to lift its little head, and then something about the baby seal must have appealed to her mother's heart, for she lay down and began to nurse the little one as though it was the most natural thing in the world to do. The dog will nurse the seal for hours at a time, and only when it has had enough and has fallen asleep does she venture to leave her charge. Should the little fellow wake up and find its foster-mother gone, it flops around the store and bellows for her until she returns.—*Portland Oregonian.*

A singular case is recorded in the *Kennel Gazette*, of Lieutenant-Colonel Cornwall Legh's well-known pointer bitch Gladys, having swallowed, presumably with food sent down from High Legh Hall, a skewer 4½in. long, two years ago, and no ill effects having resulted until the end of last month, when Mr. Meech, Colonel Legh's trusted kennel manager, noticed what at first he thought to be a broken rib protruding from the bitch's side, but what turned out to be the skewer in question forcing its way through the skin. Mr. Meech, by the aid of a pair of pincers, successfully performed the operation of pulling the skewer out of the dog's side, and it now lies at the Kennel Club office as a relic of this singular accident. What makes the case all the more remarkable is the fact that in the interim the bitch has brought forth a litter of no less than ten healthy puppies, to Mr. Street's (late Mr. Hignett's) well-known dog Kirksanton Brocket (K. C. S. B.).—*Our Dogs.*

A meeting of the Metropolitan Kennel Club will be held on Thursday of this week, at the Garden Hotel, 63 Madison ave., New York. Business of importance will be considered.

The programme of the All-Aged Stake of the Continental Field Trials Club's second annual quail trials is announced in our business columns this week. The purse is $750, pointers and setters running together. Messrs. Royal Robinson and W. S. Bell will adjudicate.

At Aldridge's, St. Martin's Lane, London, on Friday, July 3, there will be sold twenty setters, four pointers and one retriever, the property of A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale, Esq. It will be remembered that Mr. Lonsdale sent dogs twice to this country to compete in the trials, the veteran, Mr. William Brailsford, Ightfield, Whitchurch, Salop, England, having them in charge.

Mr. George Bell requests us to mention that his address while abroad will be 34 Cross street, Manchester, England. Cable address, Bell, Brawney, Manchester.

## KENNEL NOTES.

**Kennel Notes are inserted without charge; and blanks (furnished free) will be sent to any address. Prepared Blanks sent free on application.**

NAMES CLAIMED.

Auburn Cocker Kennels claim the names
Ebony Prince, Jr., for black cocker dog, whelped May 15, by Ebony Prince—Toledo Duchess.
Ebony Ted, for black dog, same litter.
Ebony Pluto, for black dog, same litter.
Ebony Grand Duke, for black dog, same litter.
Ebony Dude, for black dog, same litter.
Ebony Princess, for black bitch, same litter.
Ebony Beauty, for black bitch, same litter.

BRED.

Mr. F. H. Lindsay's Miss Forest, fox terrier bitch, April 19, to Wawaset Royal.
Mr. J. M. Chaplin's Rose, fox terrier bitch, April 7, to Wawaset Royal.
Mr. J. F. Belt's Wawaset Lucy, fox terrier bitch, April 23, to Prisoner.
Mr. B. S. Horne's
Warren Damson, fox terrrier bitch, April 2, to Prisoner.
Tambourine, fox terrier bitch, Feb. 25, to Prisoner.

WHELPS.

Mr. B. S. Horne's Tambourine, fox terrier bitch, whelped, April 26, four (one dog), by Prisoner.
Mr. M. J. Flaherty's Florence, English setter bitch, whelped, April 23, three bitches, by Mowatt.
Wanoosnac Gordon Kennels' (Leominster, Mass.) Esta Morse, Gordon setter bitch, whelped, Feb. 3, eleven (nine dogs), by champion Ranger B.
Auburn Cocker Kennels' Toledo Duchess, cocker bitch, whelped, May 15, seven (five dogs), by Ebony Prince.
Mr. W. H. Reddick's Signet Gladstone, English setter bitch, whelped, May 16, five (two dogs), by Parker's Rod.

SALES.

Mr. M. J. Flaherty has sold Pendennis, English setter dog, to Mr. A. S. Bangs.
Dr. Wesley Mills has sold Count Leo, Gordon setter dog, to Dr. D. S. Woodworth.
Wanoosnac Gordon Kennels, Leominster, Mass., have sold
——, Gordon setter dog, to Mr. Clarence Reid.
——, Gordon setter dog, to Mr. Willis Haynes.
——, Gordon setter dog, to Mr. Fred Trumbell.
——, Gordon setter dog, to Mr. Chas. Marshall.
——, Gordon setter dog, to Mr. Alvah Stowell.
——, Gordon setter bitch, to Mr. Smith Finney.
——, Gordon setter dog, to Dr. D. S. Woodworth.
——, Gordon setter dog, to Dr. Henry Wheeler.
Nola, Gordon setter bitch, to Lawn Gordon Setter Kennels.
Mr. B. S. Horne has sold Ramona, fox terrier bitch, to Mr. Robert A. Welch.
Mr. Wm. Loeffler has sold
Maximilian, dachshund dog, to Mr. John Boyd Thatcher.
Sandy, dachshund dog, to Mrs. Irving Johnson.
Nora, dachshund bitch, to Mrs. Edith Riggs.
Black Girl, dachshund bitch, to Mr. Chas. T. Limberg.
Milwaukee Boy, dachshund dog, to Mr. W. F. Brummer.
Lisette, dachshund bitch, to Mr. W. F. Brummer.
Gretchen L., dachshund bitch, to Mr. Jas. R. Walker.
Flora, dachshund bitch, to Mr. Ph. Koenig.
Wilhelm Meister, dachshund dog, to Dr. Wuerdemann.
Pedro L., dachshund dog, to Mr. G. M. Mashek.
Loreley, dachshund bitch, to Dr. Wuerdemann.
Helene, dachshund bitch, to Mr. Wm Uihlein.
Jolly, dachshund dog, to Mr. Jos. T. Leimert.
Snap, dachshund dog, to Mr. F. Nothe.
Zigzag, dachshund dog, to Mr. Geo. W Kronshage.
Moses, dachshund dog, to Mr. E. J. Weiser.
Florence, dachshund bitch, to Mr. A. Beckman.
Tilly L., dachshund bitch, to Mr. Chas. T. Limberg.
Mr. J. Danforth Bush has sold ——, bull dog, to Mr. John Coles.

**A Stray Shinplaster**

**Comes to us once in a while for a copy of "Game Laws in Brief;" but shinplasters nowadays are scarcer than Moose in New York; and 25 cents in postage stamps will do just as well.**

# Yachting.

## FIXTURES.

S indicates races sailed by the Yacht Racing Union of L. I. Sound.
M indicates races sailed by the Yacht Racing Ass'n of Massachusetts.

JUNE.

13. Atlantic, special, Bay Ridge, New York Bay.
S 13. Douglaston, An., Douglaston, L. I. Sound.
13 Winthrop, club, Great Head, Boston Harbor.
13. Hull, club, Hull, Boston Harbor.
13. Roy. St. Lawrence, 15ft. class, Montreal, St. Lawrence River.
16. Atlantic, An., Bay Ridge, New York Bay.
17. Beverly, open sweeps, Buzzard's Bay.
M 17. Massachusetts, An., Boston, Nahant.
M 17. Old Colony, An., Boston, Boston Harbor.
17. Roy. St. Lawrence, 15ft. class, Montreal, St. Lawrence River.
17. Squantum, 1st cham., Squantum, Mass.
Annual Cruise, Brown University—
18. Rendezvous at Newport.
19. 1st run, Newport to New Bedford.
20. 2d run, race at New Bedford, run to Quamquissett Harbor.
21. 3d run, to Vineyard Haven.
22. 4th run, to Cuttyhunk.
23. 5th run, to Stonington.
24. 6th run, to Shelter Island.
26. 7th run, to New London.
27. Disband at New London.
19. Winthrop, evening race.
20. Larchmont, spring, Larchmont, L. I. Sound.
20. Columbia, Chicago to Michigan City, Lake Michigan.
20. Cor. Atlantic City, mosquito boats, Atlantic City.
20. Waterside, open.
20. Roy. St. Lawrence, 20 and 15ft., Montreal, St. Lawrence River.
M 20. Dorchester, open, Dorchester, Boston Harbor.
23-26-24. Seawanhaka, trial races, Oyster Bay, L. I. Sound.
24. Fox Lake, club, Fox Lake, Ill.
24. Roy. St. Lawrence, 15ft., Montreal, St. Lawrence River.
27. Chicago, special, Chicago, Lake Michigan.
27. Roy. St. Lawrence, four classes, Montreal, St. Lawrence River.
27. Atlantic, special, Bay Ridge, New York Bay.
27. Winthrop, open, Great Head, Boston Harbor.
27. Beverly, 1st cham., Buzzard's Bay.
M 27. Duxbury, An., Plymouth, Plymouth Harbor.
S 27. Seawanhaka, An., Oyster Bay, L. I. Sound.
S 29. Stamford, special, Stamford, L. I. Sound
29. Pavonia, An., Communipaw, New York Bay.
S 30. Indian Harbor, special, Greenwich, L. I. Sound.

JULY.

S 1. Corinthian fleet, special, New Rochelle, L. I. Sound.
1. Roy. St. Lawrence, Smith cup, 4 classes, Montreal, St. Lawrence River.
S 2. Horse Shoe Harbor, special, Larchmont, L. I. Sound.
S 3. New Rochelle, An., New Rochelle, L. I. Sound.
3 Hull, club, Hull, Boston Harbor.
3. Winthrop, evening race, Great Head, Boston Harbor.
Atlantic Y. C. cruise—
3. Rendezvous, Larchmont.
5. Sail to Black Rock.
6. 1st run, to Morris Cove.
7. 2d run, to New London.
8. 3d run, race to Shelter Island.
9. Shelter Island, rowing races, etc.
10. 4th run, to Morris Cove.
11. 5th run, to Oyster Bay.
13. Disband at 10 A. M.
4. Larchmont, An., Larchmont, L. I. Sound.
4. Cor. San Francisco, San Francisco Bay.
4. Roy. St. Lawrence, 25 and 50ft., Montreal, St. Lawrence River.
4. Plymouth, outside race, Plymouth Harbor.
4 Pavonia, special, Atlantic Highlands, New York Bay.
M 4. Boston City, open, Boston, Boston Harbor.
4. Fox Lake, club, Fox Lake, Ill.
4. Beverly, 2d open sweeps, Buzzard's Bay.
4. Toledo, open, Toledo, Lake Erie.
4. Milwaukee, club, Milwaukee, Lake Michigan.
M 4. Plymouth, Duxbury and Kingston, union race, Plymouth Harbor.
6. Winthrop, evening race, Great Head, Boston Harbor.
6. Cor. Atlantic City, ocean race, Atlantic City.
S 6. American, An., Milton Point, L. I. Sound.
11. Beverly, 3d cham., Buzzard's Bay.
S 11. Riverside, An., Riverside, L. I. Sound.
11. Hempstead, ladies' day.
11. Hull, club, Hull, Boston Harbor.
11. Winthrop, club, Great Head, Boston Harbor.
12. Winthrop, sail, Great Head, Boston Harbor.
13-17. Seawanhaka-Cor. international races, Oyster Bay, L. I. Sound.
13, 20, 22-25. Larchmont race week, Larchmont, L. I. Sound.
M 18. Quincy, open, Quincy, Boston Harbor.
18. Cor. San Francisco, 1st cham., San Francisco Bay.
18. Squantum, ladies' day, Squantum, Mass.
18. Chicago, dinghy race, Chicago, Lake Michigan.
20. Cor. Atlantic City, mosquito class, Atlantic City.
20. Winthrop, evening race, Great Head, Boston Harbor.
21. Fox Lake, club, Fox Lake, Ill.
23. Beverly, 3d open sweeps, West Falmouth.
S 25. Sea Cliff, An., Sea Cliff, L. I. Sound.
M 25. Hull, open, Hull, Boston Harbor.
25. Plymouth, inside race, Plymouth Harbor.
25. Winthrop, ladies' day, Great Head, Boston Harbor.
25. Squantum, moonlight sail, Squantum, Mass.
25. Chicago, club regatta, Chicago, Lake Michigan.
28. Ogdensburgh, 15ft. cup, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence River.
M 29-31. Quincy, summer cruise, Quincy, Hull Bay.

AUGUST.

1. Beverly, 3d cham., Buzzard's Bay.
S 1. Indian Harbor, An., Greenwich, L. I. Sound.
1. Roy. St. Lawrence, cruise, Montreal, St. Lawrence River.
1. Waterside, special.
1. Squantum, cham., Squantum, Mass.
M 1. Savin Hill, open, Savin Hill, Boston Harbor.
1. Chicago, dinghy race, Chicago, Lake Michigan.
New York Y. C. cruise—
3. Rendezvous, Glen Cove.
3-6. Interlake Y. R. A. regattas, Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie.
4. Fox Lake, club, Fox Lake, Ill.
4. Winthrop, evening race, Great Head, Boston Harbor.
S 5. Huntington, An., Huntington, L. I. Sound.
5. Plymouth, ladies' day, Plymouth Harbor.
6. Winthrop, evening race, Great Head, Boston Harbor.
8. Fox Lake, club, Fox Lake, Ill.
S 8. Hempstead Harbor, An., Glen Cove, L. I. Sound.
8 Beverly, open, Marblehead.
S 8. New Rochelle, special, New Rochelle, L. I. Sound.
8. Winthrop, race to Marblehead, cruise, Massachusetts Bay.
8. Roy. St. Lawrence, cruise, Montreal, St. Lawrence River.
8-9. Interlake Y. R. A. cruise, Put-in-Bay to Cleveland, Lake Erie.
M 10-11. Manchester, open, Manchester, Mass.
12-14. Corinthian, summer series, Marblehead.
15. Corinthian, club, Marblehead.
S 15. Corinthian fleet, An., New Rochelle, L. I. Sound.
15-20. Erie, open regattas, Erie, Lake Erie.
15. Squantum, Burkhardt cup, Squantum, Mass.
S 15. American, special, Milton Point, L. I. Sound.
15. Roy. St. Lawrence, cruise, Montreal, St. Lawrence River.
S 15. Stamford, Hoyt cups, Stamford, L. I. Sound.
15. Cor. Atlantic City, ocean race, catboats, Atlantic City.
15. Chicago, race and run, Menominee, Chicago, Lake Michigan.
17-21. Hempstead, An. cruise.
M 17-18. American, open, Newburyport.
18. Cor. Atlantic City, mosquito class, Atlantic City.
18. Roy. St. Lawrence, Hamilton trophy, Montreal, St. Lawrence River.
18. Winthrop, evening race, Great Head, Boston Harbor.
M 20. American, open, Portsmouth, N. H.
21. Kennebuckport, open, Kennebuckport, Me.
M 21-22. Wellfleet, open, Wellfleet.
22. Beverly, 4th cham., Buzzard's Bay.
M 23. Revere, open, Revere, Lynn Bay.
22. Roy. St. Lawrence, Hamilton trophy, Montreal, St. Lawrence River.
S 22. Horseshoe Harbor, An., Larchmont, L. I. Sound.
S 22. Riverside, special, Riverside, L. I. Sound.
22. Hull, open, Hull, Boston Harbor.
24-26. International races, Toledo, Lake Erie.
M 25. Duxbury, Plymouth Harbor.
M 26. Plymouth, inside race, Plymouth Harbor.
M 27. Kingston, open, Plymouth Harbor.
29. Winthrop, club, Great Head, Boston Harbor.
29. Hull, club, Hull, Boston Harbor.
M 29. Cape Cod, open, Provincetown.

S 29. Huguenot, open, New Rochelle, L. I. Sound.
S 29. Huntington, open, Huntington, L. I. Sound.
S 29. Seawanhaka, special, Oyster Bay, L. I. Sound.

SEPTEMBER.

3. Cor. Atlantic City, mosquito class, Atlantic City.
S 5. Stamford, An., Stamford, L. I. Sound.
5. Larchmont, special, Larchmont, L. I. Sound.
M 5. South Boston, open, City Point, Boston Harbor.
5. Beverly, 4th open sweeps, Buzzard's Bay.
6. Winthrop, sail, Great Head, Boston Harbor.
7. New York Y. R. A., An., New York Bay.
7. Beverly, open, Buzzard's Bay.
7. Larchmont, fall regatta, Larchmont, L. I. Sound.
M 7. Lynn, open, Lynn, Boston Harbor.
M 7. Old Colony, open, Nahant.
S 7. Norwalk, open, Norwalk, L. I. Sound.
7. Hempstead, open.
7. Toledo, open, Toledo, Lake Erie.
10-13. Cleveland, open regattas, Cleveland, Lake Erie.
12. Beverly, 5th cham., Buzzard's Bay.
12. Hull, club, Hull, Boston Harbor.
S 12. Indian Harbor, special, Greenwich, L. I. Sound.
12. Larchmont, special, Larchmont, L. I. Sound.
S 12. Sea Cliff, special, Sea Cliff, L. I. Sound.
14. Squantum, Burkhardt cup, Squantum, Mass.
12. Chicago, open, Chicago, Lake Michigan.
16. Atlantic City, mosquito class, Atlantic City.
16. Hempstead, closing day.
S 19. American, fall regatta, Milton Point, L. I. Sound.
26. Hull, club, Hull, Boston Harbor.
S 26. Riverside, special, Riverside, L. I Sound.
26. Squantum, Burkhardt cup, Squantum, Mass.

OCTOBER.

3. Cor. Atlantic City, mosquito class, Atlantic City.

---

TO ALL appearances the system of starting signals and numbers established by the Y. R. U. will be a success and do much to prevent the confusion that has always reigned in yacht racing under a different rule for each club. There are, however, several points where improvement may still be made. In regard to starting, the custom in England and America differs materially; in England a yacht race always starts on time; in America it never does, but there is always a delay, awaiting the club steamer, or the judges' tug, or the ice cream, or some prominent yachtsman whose entry is desired, but has not seen fit to rise in season to reach the starting station by the advertised time. This being the case, another signal is very much needed, a preliminary signal that shall indicate that the preparatory gun will be fired within a short time. As matters are now, the best yachtsmen, the prompt ones, are at the line at the advertised hour, on the slender chance of a punctual start. No preparatory is given and they sail about, often for an hour or two, with no definite idea of when a start will be made. It often happens that when the preparatory signal is given they are at a considerable distance, possibly missing the signal entirely, or else failing to catch the gun in time to set the watch for a close start at gun-fire. All that is needed is a signal, such as a number of long blasts from the judges' steamer and the display of some flag, to indicate that the time of postponement is at an end, that yachts shall approach the line and watch for the true preparatory signal, which will follow in perhaps not more than ten minutes. Such a signal can easily be given, and should be demanded by the racing rules.

Another small but important point is the marking of the starting line, which in this country is invariably done by two marks or mark boats in the water, one at each end of the actual line crossed by the yachts. On British courses the starting line is, if at all possible, marked by a shore range as well as by the two marks in the water. No man, however expert, can tell to a certainty just when his yacht is on or over a line between two marks, one on each side of him; but with a shore range he can approach the line as closely as he pleases and yet feel sure he is not on it when the gun fires. Such a range can in many cases be established without difficulty by the erection of two flagpoles on the shore; if painted white these should be visible against most backgrounds.

The racing number and class letter promise to become accepted institutions, as they are not only a necessity to the spectator and the newspaper men—on whom the racing yachtsmen presumably rely for correct reports of the races—but to the latter themselves, as indicating just who their competitors may be. Thus far several difficulties have presented themselves in the way of a thoroughly satisfactory system of numbering. One of these is the common objection of racing men to accept numbers large enough to be visible outside of the yachts themselves; the owners of yachts of 30 to 50ft. in some cases refusing to take numbers hardly large enough for 15-footers on the plea that they were too large. Another difficulty is in the placing of the numbers, usually close in by the mast and as low down as possible, and thus hidden by the round of the luff. Still another that may be noticed this season in the smaller boats with very light sails is the blurring of the number on one side of the sail by the back of the number on the other side, which shows through the thin fabric; the number is thus made indistinguishable save at short range.

Where permanent numbers are used, as in the Y. R. U., the best solution of all these difficulties is the painting of a number, in figures and letters of reasonable size, on the sail itself in the proper position, near the peak. This can be done so that the two sets of numbers will not overlap and show through. There would be no objection possible on the plea of weight or windage of the numbers, the only objection would be the possible permanent disfigurement of the sail. Another plan, that we have more than once advocated in the past, is to adopt three or four standard sizes for the material on which the numbers are to be painted, and to have each sailmaker provide himself with a set of the standards in the form of light wooden templets, with grommet holes marked in the corners and if necessary along the sides. When a sail is made the sailmaker will mark off the holes and set the grommets, locating the number where it should be, in the peak of the mainsail; and the cloths on which the numbers are painted, and which should be of some opaque material, will be made with holes marked from these same templets. In setting the two numbers it will only be necessary to lace or tie through the grommet holes in the numbers and the sail. The numbers may be quickly removed, and they will, when in place, be held snugger and with less danger of getting adrift than if put on with pins.

It is all very well to say that not only the race committee but every competent yachting reporter should know the yachts at sight; but the printed entry lists are necessarily unreliable, yachts which are entered do not always start, and others start without being entered in time to be named in the list. Out of some forty or fifty yachts some changes of rig, color or shape are certain to turn up, especially in the first races of the year, which confuse the most expert, and it is necessary both for the committee and the reporters to identify a yacht at the first glance, picking up another as soon as the name of the first is hastily jotted down.

---

In the Knickerbocker Y. C. race of Saturday the 30-footer Vaquero III. was distinguishable from the other two—none of the numbers being visible at a comparatively short distance—by the fact that she followed the English fashion and carried her racing flag on a light staff above the main truck. In this case of course it was the different position of the flag which identified the yacht; but more than this, while the flags of the other two were snugly curled up under the leach of the mainsails, secure from public view save on certain occasions, that of Vaquero III. stood out boldly and plainly at all times, high above the yacht and visible from the entire horizon. If a racing flag is of any practical use, it must be placed where it will be always visible, and the peak of the mainsail is about the worst place on the yacht. A racing flag of sufficient size and appropriate design, some simple combination of two or three colors and not the crazy-quilt patterns of monograms, initials or heraldic crests so often seen, and displayed from the truck, serves not only to identify a yacht, but to set off, with its bit of bright color, the whole structure of bright yellow spars and white canvas.

---

## YACHT DESIGNING.—X.

BY W. P. STEPHENS.

*(Continued from page 445, May 30.)*

WE have thus far dealt with the yacht as she presents herself to the eye on the stocks or the railway, a solid body of extremely complicated form. Such a conception as this, while a true one in its way, is entirely valueless for the purposes of the designer; the most that it gives is a picture or a series of pictures of parts of the vessel which cannot be accurately measured and which disclose few or none of the essential elements. Beautiful as they may be, the finest drawings or photographs of a yacht out of water or under sail are useless compared with the complicated tangle of plain black lines that represents so much to the initiated and so very little to the novice. In order to grasp the work in a practical way the designer is forced to abandon the artistic and to adopt the conventional and prosaic methods of mechanical drawing. A thorough knowledge of the science of descriptive geometry must be set down as the foundation of the education of the designer, as through it he acquires that training of mind and eye that enables him to see the lines on a flat sheet of paper standing out in the curved form of the model. In default of such complete knowledge, however, the beginner must content himself with a knowledge of the leading principles of the science, leaving it to time and practice to acquire the desired proficiency.

Descriptive geometry is that branch of mathematics which treats of the graphic representation of all geometrical magnitudes (lines, surfaces and solids), and also of the problems relating to these magnitudes in space. The various divisions of the science are: orthographic projection proper, the basis of all mechanical, architectural and marine drafting; spherical projection, the basis of map and chart making; shades and shadows; perspective, the basis of free-hand drawing, also used to a certain extent in architectural drafting; and isometric projection, a minor branch of mechanical and architectural drafting. The drafting of war and merchant vessels, especially the older types, with their grotesque sterns and eccentricities of form—and in particular where the use of wood made the employment of cant frames a necessity—involves some complicated problems of descriptive geometry; but the drafting of yachts, especially the more modern models, is a comparatively simple branch of the subject, less difficult and complicated by far than in other mechanic arts, such as masonry, stairbuilding and sheet metal working. The principles themselves are simple and not difficult of comprehension; the main difficulty for the learner lies in the method of their application; if the work is not done carefully and systematically from the start, more or less confusion must ensue from the large number of lines and points employed. At present we shall deal only with the essential principles, but when we come to their application in the every-day work over the drawing table we shall endeavor to set forth such a systematic course of operations as may simplify the drawing and lessen the chances of error.

The portrayal of an object as it actually appears to the eye is a comparatively simple matter, but such a drawing can give no exact information as to sizes and relations of parts; it cannot be measured, and is of no use for purposes of exact construction. For all the purposes of the mechanic arts the picture must be abandoned in favor of a conventional drawing which often fails to convey any idea to the uninitiated, but at the same time is full of meaning to the experienced workman. The making of such drawings of vessels is a very essential part of the designer's work, but it is in no sense the whole of designing.

We have in Fig. 11 a solid of the simplest form, an oblong and rectangular block of wood. While the picture indicates the nature and proportions of the object, it gives

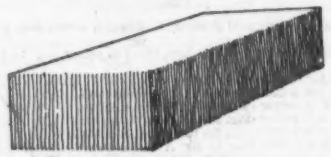


FIG. 11.

no definite idea that would enable us to construct another of the same size. In order to obtain something exact and definite the draftsman is compelled to abandon the real and to enter the domain of the imaginary. In the upper part of Fig. 12 we have the solid drawn in *perspective*, A B C D, E F G H. Let us conceive of this solid as suspended in a glass box, V U Y W, Z T O X. Now, if we can apply a plumb line to the vertical edge of the block, A F, we will find that it touches the bottom of the box at f; and similarly the upper end of the line will touch the top of the box at a. By applying the plumb line in turn to the other three vertical edges of the block we obtain three more points on the bottom, e, g, h, and three on the top, d, c, b, and we then have the exact outline of the bottom of the *block* on the bottom of the *box* in e, f, g, h, and of the top of the *block* on the top of the *box*. Now we can take a straightedge and apply it to the long upper edge of the *block*, A B, obtaining points, a and b, on each end of the *box;* and by the same process applied to the other three long edges, we can obtain the exact outline of each end of the *block* on the corresponding end of the *box*, as at a, d, e, f, b, c, g, h. Now, by the same process the two sides of the *block* may be projected on the sides of the *box*.

There is nothing specially complicated or difficult about this process, which will evidently give us the exact outlines of each side of the block, from which measurements may be taken and another block made. The only difficulty for the beginner lies in the lack of that mental training that should enable him at once to see, in place of the tangled and confused lines on the flat surface of the paper, a mental image of the solid block surrounded by the glass box. The expert draftsman, in examining such designs of yachts as appear from week to week in our pages, sees, not the black lines on the printed page, but a solid body, equivalent to the wood model or the yacht herself out of water. This power of eye and mind to work together in the creation of the imaginary solid from the actual flat surface is acquired in time through practice in marine drafting alone; but the best means to it is through the study of descriptive geometry and the solution of its problems. It will require some effort on the part of one unfamiliar with drafting and projection to understand the various lines in Fig. 12. The rectangle W V Z T represents the front end of

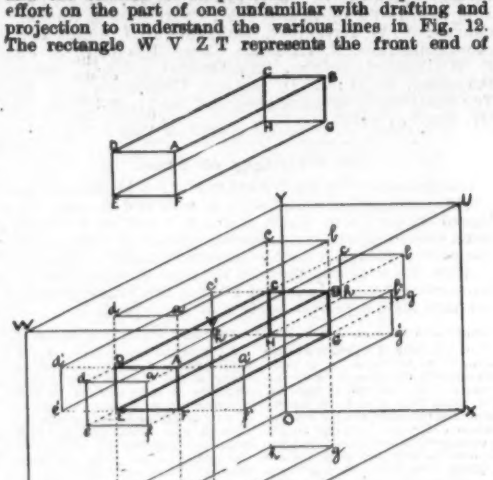


FIG. 12.

the glass box, toward the draftsman, and Y U X O represents the rear end, at the back of the picture. The lines W Y, V U, Z O and T X represent the four long edges of the box. The vertical edge V T is nearest to the draftsman, and the other vertical edge Y O is the furthest from him. The heavy lines show the inclosed block, suspended midway between the two sides of the box, but nearer the top and front end. It will be evident on careful inspection that the drawing may be read in two ways: one as just described, with the end W V T Z toward the draftsman; and the other exactly the reverse, with the end Y U Z O facing him and the block inclined the other way.

Suppose that in place of the block and the glass box we take a yacht on the dry dock, as in Fig. 13. We may start with the same process of projection by means of the plumb line. If we walk slowly around the deck from stem to transom and drop the line from the rail at inter-

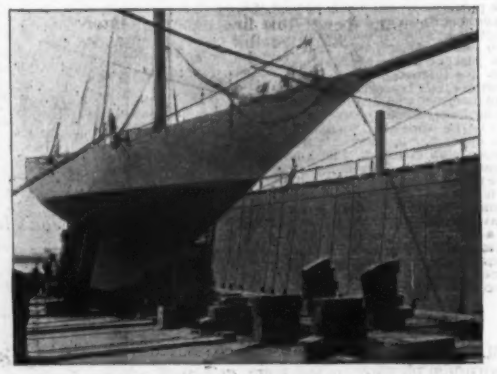


FIG. 13.

vals of a few feet, we shall get on the level floor of the dock an exact counterpart of the half breadth of the yacht at the rail. If we apply the plumb line in the same way along the waterline, as marked by paint or by the usual discoloration, we shall obtain the duplicate on the floor. We can then go further and obtain the half breadth of the bottom of keel and possibly at the rabbet.

Now we can take a long straightedge, and with proper appliances to hold it both level and square to the fore and aft line of the keel we can project on the side of the dock the outline of the top of rail, stem, keel, rudder and counter, as well as the rabbet line. We can also project the waterline, which will evidently be a straight line on

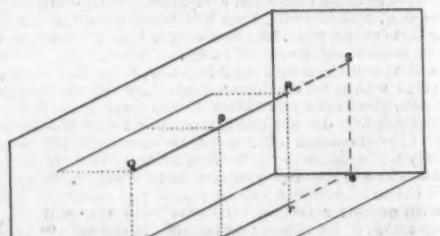


FIG. 14.

the side of the dock. We may in this way go a little further, and if the dock is closed at one end we can project the greatest cross section of the yacht upon it. This, however, is as far as we can go by the simple method which was fully adequate for the delineation of the plain

block of wood, but which fails to cover such a complicated form as a yacht.

In the case of the simpler forms made up of plane or flat surfaces, the projection of the various straight lines forming the edges is not a very difficult matter, but with a solid bounded by curved surfaces, such as a yacht, this primitive method is inadequate. There are few positive lines, perhaps even none at all, but only the unbroken surface. Every surface, however, is made up of an infinite number of small points, and if we can lay off a certain number of these points and locate them on the sides of the surrounding box we shall have a satisfactory representation of the object. Referring to Fig. 13, the point A, one of the corners of the solid, is located by six separate measurements, one from each side of the surrounding box, as Af from the bottom, Aa from the top, Ad' from the left side, etc. Now it is evident that if we

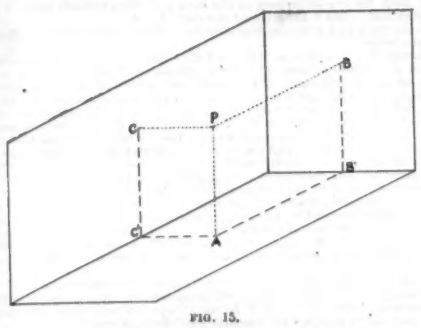



FIG. 13.

have the distance Af above the bottom of the box the height of A is positively located and the measurement Aa useless. Similarly the point is located laterally by the distance Ad', from the left side of the box, and the distance Aa' is useless. We may then discard entirely three sides of the box, the top, the front end toward the draftsman and the right side. This is actually done in orthographic projection, the object to be drawn is considered as situated in the angle between three planes, one below it, one at the left side and one at the back, as in Fig. 14. The point P is assumed to be suspended in space in a position with reference to the bottom which is measured by the line P A, through the point and perpendicular to or at right angles with the lower plane. Its distance from the side plane is measured by another perpendicular, P C, to that plane, and from the rear or end plane by the distance P B. It is evident that no further measurements are necessary, but the point is fully and definitely located.

Now we may drop entirely our *simile* of a box and adopt the terms of descriptive geometry, as used by every draftsman. The three sides which we have retained are known as the *coördinate planes, planes of reference*, or *planes of projection;* the object being referred to them or projected or thrown upon them. The perpendicular to a plane of projection through any point, as P A, is called a *projecting line*, and the foot of this line, where it intersects the plane, as at A, is called the *projection* of the point on the given plane. In Fig. 15 we have the same point, P, and also two others, Q and R. It is evident that any two points must mark the end of some straight line, and any three points must be on some line, straight or curved. As we have already seen, a *plane*, as the term is

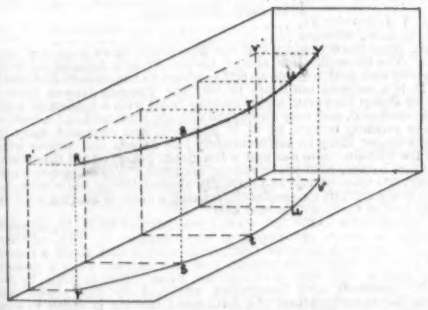



FIG 16.

applied in descriptive geometry, is merely a flat surface, such as the three planes of projection, originally the sides of our glass box. The simplest conception of a plane is that of a sheet of glass of indefinite extent, through which everything is visible. In Fig. 15 the points, Q, P, R, are assumed to be each equally distant from the bottom and side planes, and consequently they mark a straight line, Q P R. The projections of the points on the lower plane, q, p, r, must also mark a straight line, parallel to the side plane. Now, if we imagine a plane to pass through the line Q P R and perpendicular to the lower plane of projection, the three projecting lines, Qq, Rr, and Ss, will also lie in this plane. The line of intersection of this new plane with the lower plane of projection, q, p, r, will be the projection of the original line, Q P R. This line of intersection of an auxiliary plane with one of the planes of projection is called the *trace* of the plane; and, similarly, if the line Q P R be continued until it intersects the end plane at S, the point S is called the *trace* of the line. The vertical line Ss is also the *trace* of the auxiliary plane on the end plane.

These auxiliary planes are of the utmost importance in marine drafting. In the drawing of buildings or machinery there are many prominent and definite lines and angles which may be directly projected upon one or another of the planes of projection, but a vessel offers little save an unbroken curved surface, devoid of all lines. It is by the application of these imaginary planes to this surface that the draftsman is enabled to cut from it any lines which he may require, just as they might be cut from the wooden model with a saw. If it were desirable to obtain from a wooden block model the various waterlines, it would only be necessary to adjust the model on the table of a circular saw and to cut it into a number of slices of the requisite thickness, from each of which the outline of a waterline could be drawn direct on the paper. This process, in fact, is very commonly followed in working from a wooden model, the model being made of a number of thin pieces of board, called *lifts*, united by screws; when the model is completed the screws are removed, the lifts separated and the outline of each drawn on paper. By this process the model is practically destroyed in order to obtain any one set of lines; it might be glued up again and sawn transversely instead of longitudinally to obtain the lines that make up the body plan, but

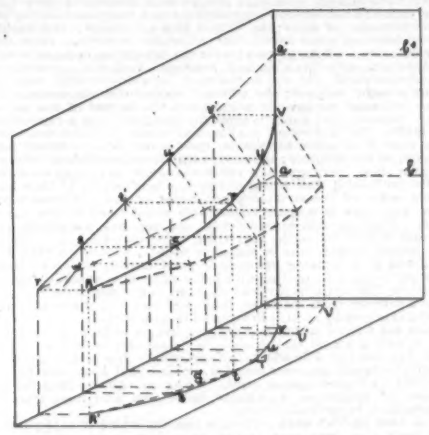


FIG. 17.

it would then be past all use and another model would be necessary to obtain the section lines and diagonals. This same process of sawing into sections and marking the outline of each can be done even more readily and accurately by the use of auxiliary planes on the drawing than by actually sawing up the wooden model, and it is essential that the young designer should become thoroughly familiar with the projection of points and lines and the passing of planes through them.

In Fig. 16 is shown a curved line, R S T U V, lying parallel to the lower plane and with its concave side toward the side plane. Being thus parallel to the lower plane, its projections on the side and end planes are neces-

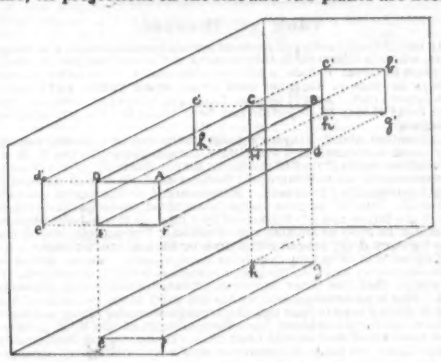


FIG 18

sarily straight lines, as r'v'. The projection on the lower plane is a curved line passing through the feet of all the different projecting lines, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Vv.

In Fig. 17 the same curved line is shown, at the same distance from the side plane; but inclined at an angle, a'r'a, to the horizontal plane. The horizontal projection of the line will now be R s t u v, a different curve, the distances Rr', Ss', etc., still being the same; but the distances measured along the side plane being shorter, as r'w is shorter than r's', etc. To obtain the horizontal projection of the line in its true form, a process termed *rabatting* is employed. This is merely the revolving or hinging of the original plane in which the line lines, indicated by its traces, r'a', a'b', about some line as an axis until it takes

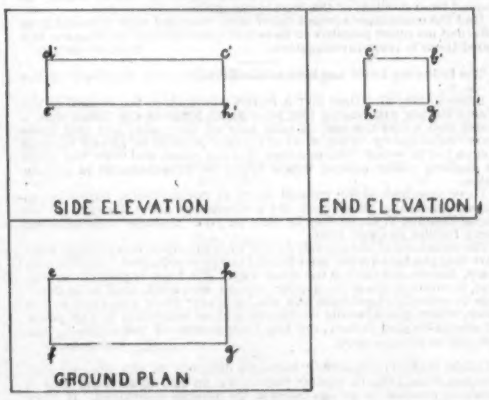



FIG. 19.

the position shown in Fig. 16, parallel to the lower plane. We will conceive of the plane r'a', a'b', as revolving about the line Rr' until it reaches the position r'ab, each point of the line, as S, describing an arc of a circle about the line Rr'. Each point on the line is now in the same position as in Fig. 16, and may be projected directly on the horizontal plane, giving the points S' T' U' V', the broken line through them and R' being the required true horizontal projection of the line.

In Fig. 18 we have the original block, its sides lying parallel to the planes of projection, as in Fig. 11. In all of the figures, from 11 to 18, it has been necessary to show the three planes and the various objects in *perspective*, in order that the reader might see them as he would such a model as is sometimes constructed of cardboard and threads in order to illustrate the subject. Our aim, however, is not perspective, but plain orthographic projection such as is employed by the marine draftsman. In Fig. 18 the solid block is shown, with its three projections on the different planes. Let us now assume that the block itself is removed entirely and the three planes of projection are so folded back as to present a single plane surface instead of an angle. This will give us Fig. 19, the ordinary drawing of the machinist, architect or designer.

The horizontal plane, once the botttom of our glass box, and on which is projected the bottom of the object, is called the *ground plan* in ordinary mechanical and architectural drawing, but is known to the designer as the *half-breadth plan*, its various lines showing the breadths of one of the two symmetrical halves of the vessel. The drawing above it, once the left side of the box, is the *side elevation*, or in designing the *sheer plan*, as it shows the sheer or line of the top of rail or deck, the contour of stem, keel, stern and rudder, and the centerboard if there be one. The drawing on the right, the rear end of the box, is the *end elevation*, or to the designer the *body plan*, and it shows the transverse sections of the yacht, equivalent to the ribs. As will appear later, the front end of the box is used indirectly; and in some cases, as in the roof plan in an architectural drawing, and in fact the deck plan in a yacht, it may be assumed that the projection is made upward on the top instead of downward on the bottom of the glass box; but even though other planes of projection may be used at times for special reasons, it is sufficient for the draftsman, and far simpler, to consider only the three thus far described.

## The 15ft. Class.

EVERY day brings news of new boats for the 15ft. class, and there can be no question that a most interesting fleet of these little flyers will shortly be afloat. The main question now is how soon will the majority of them be ready, and how many will show up at the line by June 22, but two weeks off. Nearly all of the boats are intended for the trial races of the Seawanhaka C. Y. C., but it is quite evident that many of them, if nominally ready, will still be very far from complete or in fair racing trim. Among those now on the stocks is one at Bay Ridge, built by some of Mumm's boatbuilders from the design of Chas. Olmstead, designer of Trilby, a fin-keel of similar model, 5ft. 6in. beam; the hull is single-skinned with smooth lap planking, and the deck is canvased. Over at Communipaw A. Hansen has on the stocks a 15-footer from their own designs for the Ball brothers, who sailed Ethelwynn last year. She will be of the skipjack variety, with sloop rig.

No prize has yet been offered for the worst freak in the class, but such a contest might be exciting, even if not instructive or otherwise useful, as there are at least two boats on the stocks which will be in every way eligible to compete. One of these is building by T. W. Webber, of New Rochelle, for Hasen Morse; and the other for T. F. Day, of *The Rudder*, was designed by the Crosby Catboat and Yacht Building Co., of Fifty-sixth street, Bay Ridge. Both of these boats embody the same idea, of a double hull, or more properly of two boats in one, the lower one for measurement and the upper one for actual sailing. The Crosby boat is 15ft. over all by about 6ft. beam, the midship section being a V of rather more depth than in most of this class. The sternpost is well under the boat and is plumb; from the heel the keel rounds down and then up forward to the waterline, from which it turns sharply and runs along parallel with the water and an inch or two above it. The designed length on waterline is to be 10ft., which will allow a sail plan of 400sq. ft. The midship section is a fair and continuous line from rabbet to plank sheer, but the sheer plan presents the appearance of a boat 10ft. over all, with plumb sternpost and a deeply immersed rudder; on top of this boat being another 25ft. over all, and with a very slight rocker to the keel. The boat will have a wooden centerboard of the old style. It is proposed to have her trim so that with the required weight of 300lbs. of lead aboard to represent the crew she will measure but 10ft. on the waterline; but with the regular crew and the boat under way she will in reality sail on a very much greater length and possess the power of a 20-footer, carrying the same sail plan. Just how all this is to happen we do not understand, and we see several practical difficulties in the way. However, the success of the experiment will soon be put to a practical test. Still another 15-footer is building at Bergen Point by Mr. Walter Brown for his brother, W. F. Brown, owner of Crocodile, from a model by Philip Elsworth.

In addition to Mr. Morse's boat, Webber is building another for a member of the Westchester Country Club.

Mr. Clapham, at Roslyn, has two more under way: one of the barn-door type, for a member of the New York C. C., and another, an improved Imp, for a member of the New York Y. C.

## American Model Y. C.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK BAY.

*Saturday, May 30.*

THE opening races of the American Model Y. C. from off the new salt-water station was somewhat marred by the few starters and a half a day lost in measuring all the 17 yachts that proposed to start, but did not come to time. The new measuring tank not being in proper condition for accurate measurements, only approximate measurements were taken by measurer Nichols, who will have to go through the same performance when the tank is properly adjusted.

Four yachts came to the line for the first class. A great deal was expected of the Ripple, but owing to her peculiar steering gear she could not keep up with the other yachts down wind, they using the ordinary automatic steering gear. She finally gave up racing for the day. Mary Alida was unfortunate after finishing the first heat outside the flags by getting away from her owner and running under the nosepole of a large sloop yacht lying at anchor, making a complete wreck of her mast and rigging, therefore not being able to start in the other heat.

The third class resolved itself into a very pretty race between Minerva and Ida May, Minerva eventually winning after a stubborn fight.

The second class did not fill, the rules calling for three yachts or no race, and only two showing up, the same being the case with the schooner class.

A S.W. to W. wind blew all day, fluctuating from 3 to 6 miles per hour, with a moderate sea on.

FIRST HEAT—FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

| | Start. | Elapsed. | Corrected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mary Alida, Jos. Brown | 1 51 25 | Outside. | |
| Kittie D., H. V. Davis | 1 50 16 | 0 16 15 | 0 16 43½ |
| Ripple, L. R. Thurlow | 1 51 03 | Did not finish. | |
| Edith, Neff & Pigott | 1 49 20 | 0 14 00 | 0 13 29½ |
| Henrietta, J. D. Casey | 1 51 10 | Fouled. | |

SECOND HEAT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kittie D. | 2 19 03 | 0 16 33 | 0 17 51½ |
| Edith | 2 17 26 | 0 15 14 | 0 14 42½ |
| Henrietta | 2 17 17 | 0 17 15 | 0 15 20¼ |

FIRST HEAT—THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minerva, J. D. Casey | 2 23 40 | 0 22 00 | 0 23 39 |
| Dolce, E Autenen | 2 24 55 | Did not finish. | |
| Ida May, Neff & Pigott | 2 24 51 | Did not finish. | |

SECOND HEAT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minerva | 3 57 28 | 0 15 17 | 0 15 16 |
| Dolce | 3 57 33 | Outside. | |
| Ida May | 3 56 50 | 0 13 43 | 0 14 16 |

THIRD HEAT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minerva | 4 21 05 | 0 12 43 | 0 12 42 |
| Ida May | 4 20 38 | 0 13 06 | 0 13 05 |

Edith wins in first class sloops, first heat, by 3m. 14s.; second heat and race by 28½s.

Minerva wins in third class sloops, first heat, by walkover; third heat and race by 23s.

## Cape Cod Y. C.

EAST DENNIS—BARNSTABLE BAY.

*Saturday, June 6.*

THE first race of the Cape Cod Y. C., on June 6, was sailed over two rounds of the five-mile course, the times being:

| | Length. | Elapsed. | Corrected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Addie, R. Nickerson | 25 04 | 2 10 25 | 1 38 37 |
| City of Chicago, F. Crosby | 25 06 | 2 15 11 | 1 43 18 |
| Eclipse, H. H. Sears | 25 09 | 2 15 00 | 1 43 51 |

Judges—P. M. Crewell J. W. Smalley, D. Shiverick.

## American and British Steam Yachts.

BATH, Me., May 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Under ordinary circumstances I am opposed to any newspaper controversy, but your reply to my letter of May 9 certainly demands of me another letter.

You acknowledge that Eleanor's performance on her cruise around the world was excellent. I will go further still and say that it stands unequaled to-day by any vessel of her class. As I understand your reply, you also agree with me as regards the workmanship and accommodations of the yacht, but the point we apparently cannot agree on is her appearance, which you claim is decidedly unyachtlike.

I have not had the opportunity of seeing Eleanor since she arrived in New London after having successfully circumnavigated the globe, and therefore I know not how much she has deteriorated in appearance, but I speak of her as she was when she left her builders in 1890. At that time she was the handsomest steam yacht that I had ever seen. Her neat sheer and handsome bow and stern were admired by all, and the vessel in all particulars, appearance, arrangement and detail, represented a decided advance in steam yacht architecture, not only in our own country, but also in Europe. Your remark that she is from ten to twenty years behind time as regards appearance is certainly erroneous and needs no comment.

You are fixing the standard of steam yacht appearance on your own ideas and taste, but you must remember that in this particular people differ greatly in their opinions, and no such standard can be placed that will suit all classes. What you consider pleasing to the eye, graceful and yachtlike, another person might think directly the reverse. Not even the best educated experts can agree on this subject.

Most yachtsmen were very enthusiastic over the appearance of Eleanor, and when Peregrine was being designed Mr. R. H. White desired that a sheer and ends somewhat similar to Eleanor's should be given her. The designer must necessarily cater somewhat to the tastes of the owner, and if a naval architect can design steam yachts that please their owners as far as appearance is concerned it matters not if they do fall short of any one person's ideas of symmetry and proportion, for it is a fact that no designer can please all. In large steam yachts especially the design is often handicapped by whims of the owner.

According to your editorials the British steam yacht is perfection as regards appearance, while the American yacht is beneath comparison. To me one of the most gratifying features concerning American shipbuilding is that our designers and builders seek to produce something original, or at any rate something different from the usual British practice. They are working on different lines, and are trying to avoid the bow and stern that so characterizes a British steam yacht. Apparently you like the ends of a British yacht, and because Americans don't follow suit and build precisely the same thing you condemn their appearance. There are many experts and yachtsmen in this country whose opinions are just the reverse to yours on this point.

Excepting a slight difference in the sheer and a number of minor details, the representative British steam yacht of to-day is precisely the same as ten or fifteen years ago, and I myself cannot see where they progress. There is a great similarity between British steam yachts. Almost all have the same ends and general appearance, so that you can readily distinguish them in any fleet.

Judging from your article you term all the J. Beavor Webb designed yachts "British," so in that case he cannot have become an American citizen. This takes from our list of American yachts Sultana, Intrepid, Utawana and Corsair. Of these Sultana is generally regarded as the best looking, but the rig of the three former (they being auxiliaries) has something repulsive looking and very unyachtlike about it. Moreover, these yachts, especially Intrepid, I am informed, lack the ability to carry the canvas given them.

The St. Clare Byrne yachts are Namouna, Alva, Valiant and more recently Arcturus. These yachts probably conform with some people's ideas of what a yacht should be, but the most expensive of all, the sumptuously furnished Valiant, cannot be termed handsome or yachtlike. Neither could Alva, and even Namouna has a heavy, clumsy look about her.

I acknowledge a certain handsome appearance of the British yachts Rona, Sapphire, Valhalla, etc., but I cannot say the same of such boats as Giralda, Sylvia, Hermione, etc.

Now, as regards American steam yachts, outside of Eleanor, Peregrine and Ilawarra, I think the following boats could be added as good-looking, successful craft, besides a very large fleet of smaller craft too numerous to mention here: Susquehanna, Alicia, Toinette, Reverie, Embla, Free Lance, Ballymena, etc., etc. Of the large American steam yachts Columbia and Thespia are all that you have said of them, and neither Nourmahal, Electra or Comanche can be called very handsome, although they are not by any means failures. Peerless, Stranger and Kanapaha (Corsair I.) were good boats when built, but Atalanta was, I acknowledge, a mistake from the first. Wild Duck is a very good boat as an auxiliary cruiser, and Wadena, neither in appearance or performance, brings discredit to her builders. Dungeness has a certain peculiar appearance, but she is a boat no designer need be ashamed of. Such craft as Oneonta are generally regarded more as freaks, therefore I will not mention them in this criticism.

Sagamore you evidently think was designed by C. R. Hanscom. This is not so. She was built in 1888 of wood at the New England S. B. Co.'s yard, Bath, Me., from designs by W. S. Pattee, Bath's once famous wood ship designer. I do not intend to champion Sagamore, for she cannot be called a modern yacht. Her stern is particularly poor and the hull has a clumsy appearance throughout. Yet as regards workmanship of both hull and furnishings and performance as a cruising yacht she will stand comparison with any yacht of her type.

Now, as regards A. Cary Smith's experience as a steam yacht designer, I think you will find that Embla is indirectly his work, even if she was built and designed by Seabury & Co. Free Lance, of course, he is credited with, and I should say, after seeing the plans of Josephine, now building at Lewis Nixon's, that he is also indirectly connected with the design of that boat. His experience and remarkable success with the Peck and Lowell are also to his credit, even if they are a totally different type of vessel. C. R. Hanscom, designer of Eleanor, Peregrine and Ilawarra, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and is therefore an American in every sense of the word; but, by the way, will Mr. Stephens kindly inform me, for information's sake (being ignorant on this point), as to the place of his birth, because it seems improbable to me that an American, no matter how conscientious, could so advocate British yachts.

You say that the Payne bill, in order to be consistent, should protect the designer also. This is very true, but as the bill, if passed, will protect the builders and all their employees, it should not be condemned for this one point. It is better to protect 99 out of 100 than not to protect a single one. If your ideas on this subject should ever come to pass and materialize, I think it would kill American steam yacht designing and building. Americans would continue to go abroad for their yachts for reasons which I have before stated, and our designers and builders would never be given an opportunity of showing their ability. Thus there would be no inducement whatever for naval architects and builders to make a speciality of this type of vessel.

W. A. F.

---

It would be useless to argue over what is a matter of taste, and in answer to the first part of our correspondent's letter we will only record our opinion that while the British steam yacht by no means represents perfection, the latest of them belong to a new school of designing which represents the highest point yet reached, and which is being more generally recognised each year as the standard. Eleanor, on the other hand, has the characteristic oval stern imported into this country many years ago, and almost universally used on the larger steam yachts; a stern that has been long out of date. In default of any existing authority that might decide in such a matter of taste, we are quite willing to leave the question of her entire appearance to the decision of time; if the whole course of yacht designing is not turned backward by the passage of the Payne bill, we are certain that before five years have passed our correspondent will appreciate that the yachts he names as superior in appearance to any others afloat were really behind the times now, and not up to the highest existing standards.

It is a matter of regret that the average owner of a steam yacht is apt to consider his own particular craft as the sole standard of beauty; and that among yachtsmen generally such craft as Nourmahal and Electra have long been accepted as handsome. There has been, however, a great change in this respect of late; and American yachtsmen are now fully cognisant of the deficiencies of the home-built steam yacht.

If the effort of American designers to produce something original in appearance, as mentioned by our correspondent, has yet resulted in anything but a succession of failures, we will be glad to learn of it. The examples of this school which have come under our notice start out with a big gold eagle under the bowsprit and end with a stern like a dishpan. We hope that the time may come when the American steam yacht will show a sheer and sail plan that is bold, symmetrical and harmonious, in which the curve of the stem, the figurehead, the sheer of rail, planksheer and gold stripe, the counter and the taffrail, will not only be graceful and pleasing in themselves, but will harmonise with each other. Until this time does come, designers will do better in copying the latest British yachts throughout than in merely assembling a number of odd and discordant parts.

This much must be said of the British steam yacht, that for at least twenty years past it has been in appearance bold, shipshape and sturdy, appealing to the eye as the work of one thoroughly conversant with ships. The American steam yachts, on the other hand, look as though they were made by a tinsmith for sale in a toy store.

We certainly consider Mr. Webb's yachts as of British and not American design. If Mr. Watson, Mr. Fife or Mr. Byrne should come to this country and take out papers, we should still consider their yachts of British design.

Our correspondent has us at a disadvantage in that if we would discuss with him the various yachts mentioned by him we must make invidious comparisons of the work of different designers. This we do not desire to do; but there are some yachts whose defects are so generally known that there can be no objection to a reference to them here.

Both Namouna and Alva have always been considered very handsome yachts; what our correspondent terms a heavy and clumsy look is but a matter of taste; the British idea of a large steam yacht is derived from sea-going vessels, the American is derived from mere river launches. Of the two we prefer the British, as in Namouna, to the American, as in Atalanta and Peerless. Valiant is certainly not a handsome yacht, but she is the work of a shipbuilding firm, and not of a yacht designer; she will not compare in appearance with Alva. "Giralda" we have never seen, but the largest of the several yachts bearing that name is generally admitted to be a remarkably fine craft. The Herreshoff yachts, Ballymena, Toinette and many more, cannot be called handsome, their counters alone would place them out of the category; and they, with others mentioned, belong to a smaller class. Stranger and the first Corsair have both done good service for years; they are probably the best looking of their kind, lacking some of the striking peculiarities of the American steam yacht, but there is nothing remarkable about them in the way of beauty. Peerless, with an indifferent counter, has a specially ugly bow and figurehead, while her whole side resembles the enlarged river launch rather than a seagoing yacht. Wild Duck cannot be considered as a striking example of good design, as it was found necessary to hip her out, the work being done in a specially clumsy manner, so that she now carries two huge excrescences on her sides. Wadena suffered from the same fault, and was only made safe at a considerable cost by cutting in two and lengthening.

Embla has a stern which is something unique in its way. She has done so well in actual service that we do not care to criticise her severely, but the less said about her appearance the better; certainly our correspondent has never seen her, or he would have omitted her from the list of good-looking craft. We agree with him that the appearance of Dungeness is peculiar; most men who have seen her characterize it by stronger terms.

Mr. A. Cary Smith's work on Embla was limited solely to the underwater body, the sheer plan having been already approved by the owner before he was called upon to assist in the superintendence. He had nothing whatever to do with the new Josephine, and Free Lance is his first and thus far only steam yacht.

Only on condition that he will not reveal it, we will inform our correspondent that we were born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the banks of the "American Clyde," but at the earliest opportunity we crossed the river to New Jersey and have lived there ever since. Our ancestors too, for at least two generations, were of American birth. Our only experience under a foreign government has been during ten years' residence in Hudson county, New Jersey, which is ruled by the Irish with the aid of a few Germans. We have never found it in the least inconsistent with our conception of a proper spirit of Americanism to criticise what was wrong and bad and to contend for higher standards; we take a pride in that development of the American sailing yacht and that recognition of the designer by American yachtsmen to which we and our able predecessor have contributed by criticism that, though condemned at the time as un-American, has since been justified by history as technically honest, fair and true.

## Tank vs. Breaker.

THE use of fixed tanks and more or less elaborate plumbing arrangements, which is universal in this country in the smallest yachts, is the exception in Great Britain, where wooden casks or breakers, stowed below or in skids on deck, are used in all small yachts and even in some larger craft. As will be seen from the following editorial note in the *Field* of May 30, objection has been made to this arrangement in Niagara:

The question about Niagara's water tanks was of a rather serious nature, and was raised last week on a formal report to the Y. R. A. A committee under Rule 5 of the Rules for the Guidance of the Council was summoned, but nothing could be done until there was an opportunity for inspecting the yacht. This occurred on the day of the race on May 22. The tanks were found to be fitted underneath the sofa seats in the bilges and are connected by a pipe, so it was quite obvious they could be used as shifting water ballast. The captain stated the tanks were used for carrying fresh water on making passages. No proof appears to exist that they have been so used, and all the committee suggested was that the pipe connection should be severed. It was stated that the other American 20-rater, Isolde, was similarly fitted. This is an arrangement we are not used to on this side of the Atlantic, and we hope to hear that the arrangements for filling and starting the water from the tanks have been altered, as the Y. R. A. committee have asked they should be at once. It was stated incidentally that the tanks are made of copper—not a very satisfactory arrangement for carrying fresh water for crew unless means exist for cleaning them out.

---

The following letter from Niagara's owner appeared in the *Field* of June 6:

*Editor Field:*

SIR—In your issue of the 30th ultimo there appeared an article regarding the Niagara's water tanks, which, although it does not state how they might be so used, intimates that they "could be used as shifting water ballast."

As the article might mislead some of your readers into the belief that they have been used for a purpose both unsportsmanlike and contrary to racing rules, I desire to state empatically that the tanks have never been used for water ballast or for any purpose whatever other than to carry water for the needs of the crew; also, that the Niagara was measured this year for a Yacht Racing Association certificate with her tanks empty, and has always raced with them in that condition. Even if the tanks were filled, the idea that they could be an advantage is absurd, as it would take 8 or 10 minutes for the water from one to run into the other through the small pipe connecting them.

I may add that nearly all racing yachts built in America use tanks in preference to carrying water in breakers, which can so readily be moved from one side of the boat to the other.

Had the committee advised me of their intended visit it would have afforded me much pleasure to have met them aboard the Niagara and aided them in their investigation.

HOWARD GOULD.

---

The following letter has been sent officially by the secretary of the Y. R. A.:

LONDON, May 27.—Dear Sir: A report was made to the council of the Yacht Racing Association that your yacht Niagara was fitted with a water tank under the seat on each side of the cabin, and that these were connected by a pipe, so as to make it possible by merely turning a cock to run water from one tank into the other, and thus use them as shifting water ballast, which might be advantageous in certain cases.

Three members of the council were, in consequence, requested to inspect the tanks, which they did immediately after the race of the Royal Thames Y. C., on May 22, and in your absence were afforded every facility by Capt. Barr.

The members of the council do not wish to convey any idea on their part that the tanks were used for the purpose indicated. On the contrary, their impression is the other way. But I am requested to suggest, in order to place the matter beyond suspicion, that it is desirable to make impracticable the run of water from one tank to the other, which could readily be done by a small alteration in the pipes.

I should be glad to hear, for the information of the council, that this will be done at once.

DIXON KEMP.

---

Unless there is something radically different in the plumbing of Niagara from that in similar yachts, we do not understand how it would be possible to use the tanks in the manner mentioned. If they are under the seat in this shallow hull they must be of very limited capacity, so small that the shifting of the contents of one necessarily for a very limited distance from the center line would have no appreciable effect on the stability of a yacht which carries her sail only by virtue of a deep and heavy lead bulb. Also, if they are arranged in the usual manner, the pipe connecting them must be so small as to require some time to discharge from one into the other. If it should appear that the yacht has two tanks of large size, and fitted with such an arrangement of pipes and valves that the contents of one may be quickly transferred to the other, there might be some grounds for the suspicions of the Y. R. A., but it does not appear that the arrangement on Niagara differs from what is so common here, of a system of metal tanks connected by suitable piping for filling and emptying. In most cases it would not be possible to use the tanks for water ballast to windward, as they are situated directly on the keelson and under the floors; but owing to the very limited room in Niagara, the only place for them is on each side under the lockers.

**Steam Yachts and Marine Machinery.**

COMPLETE machinery "outfits" for boat builders, made by Marine Iron Works, Chicago. Light draft work a specialty. Catalogue free.

## Knickerbocker Y. C. Annual Regatta.

COLLEGE POINT—LONG ISLAND SOUND.

*Saturday, June 6.*

AMONG the smaller New York clubs the Knickerbocker Y. C. has long been recognized as one of the most progressive and enterprising. Over fifteen years ago the old club station at Port Morris was the headquarters of a notable set of young Corinthians, men who not only sailed, but cared for their own boats; who were as expert with the scraper and the paint brush as at the tiller; to whom work of any kind about a yacht was a pleasure and a thing in which they could and did take a just pride.

The club was among the first to adopt the Seawanhaka rule, in spite of much opposition. The amateur designer, builder or skipper who wandered over to the old club house of a holiday, in winter as well as summer, was always sure of plenty of congenial company, ready alike for a discussion of current yachting topics or to lend a hand in any practical work. Many of these young amateurs have long since graduated into larger craft, but the old spirit of Corinthianism still survives in the club in its new quarters at College Point. The annual regatta of Saturday, the second general regatta of the Yacht Racing Union programme, favored by a good breeze, passed off most pleasantly, both for the sailormen in the fleet and their friends aboard the club steamer. The conditions of the race were:

The starting and finishing line will be between two floats anchored off club house.

Courses: For schooners, 51ft.. and 43ft. classes of sloops and yawls, around all buoys on Execution Rock Shoals and return, leaving said buoys on starboard hand, 17.5 nautical miles; for 36ft. and 30ft. classes of sloops, yawls and catboats, and special 30-footers, around Gangway Buoy and return, leaving same on starboard hand, 14.5 nautical miles; for all other classes, around Big Tom Buoy and return, leaving same on starboard hand, 10.5 nautical miles. Yachts must leave all Government buoys on proper hand excepting Gangway Buoy, which may be left on either hand by yachts sailing the longest course. All yachts must pass to the westward of Stepping Stones Lighthouse. The spindle on Success Rock may be left on either hand.

Crews: The total number of persons on board a yacht shall not exceed the allowance in the following schedule: Schooners, 13 persons; single-masted vessels and yawls (cabin), 51ft. class, 11 persons; 43ft. class, 9 persons; 36ft. class, 8 persons; 30ft. class, 6 persons; 25ft. class, 5 persons; open catboats, 30ft. class, 10 persons; 25ft. class, 8 persons.

As this race will be sailed under Corinthian restrictions, except in the schooner class, each yacht must be steered by the owner or other amateur and must be manned by amateurs, except that any cabin yacht may carry and use her regular professional crew.

The regular racing rules as to measurement, number of crew, etc., apply to the three special classes only in so far as they do not conflict with the rules under which these classes were originated.

The starters were:

SPECIAL 30FT. CLASS.

| | Length. |
|---|---|
| Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea | 30.00 |
| Musme, J. MacDonough | 30.00 |
| Hera, Ralph N. Ellis | 30.00 |

SPECIAL 21FT. CLASS

| | |
|---|---|
| Hourl, E. B. Hart, Jr. | 21.00 |
| Celia, C. A. Gould | 21.00 |

SPECIAL ½ RATER CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wiliada, W. G. Newman | 15.00 |
| Olita, H. C. Rouse | 15.00 |
| Question, L. D. Huntington, Jr. | 15.10 |
| Hope, Arthur Iselin | 15.00 |
| Paprika, C. S. Hoyt | 15.00 |
| Ulmec, W. W. Howard | 15.00 |

CLUB SLOOPS—OVER 51FT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arrow, Edwin Oliver | 66.00 |
| Whileaway, F. H Boynton | 64.58 |
| Active, John F. Phillips | 53.38 |

SLOOPS—43FT. CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gypsy, L. H. & S. Shanks | 38.96 |
| Gurnard, L. H. Zocher | 36.79 |
| Eurybia, Charles Pryer | 40.02 |

SLOOPS—36FT. CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mignon, Joseph Fornier | 35.17 |
| Bel Ami, Daniel Noble | 34.05 |
| Yolande, A. E. & W. H. Kuper | 30.98 |
| Edith, George H. Cooper | 30.16 |

SLOOPS—30FT. CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Herbert R. | .... |

SLOOPS—25FT. CLASS

| | |
|---|---|
| Gem, C. L. Strohmenger, Jr. | 23.00 |
| Doris, Rev. W. Everett Johnson | 23.00 |

CABIN CATS—30FT. CLASS

| | |
|---|---|
| Leisure, F. B. Myrick | 26.54 |
| Oconee, C. T. Pierce | 26.00 |

CABIN CATS—25FT. CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Weasel, T. E. Ferris | 24.96 |
| Dolphin, G. H. Montrose | 25.00 |
| Jonquil, H. W. Warner | 23.00 |
| Mary II., W. E. Elsworth | 22.30 |
| Waltz, C. C. Converse | 30.00 |

OPEN CATS—30FT. CLASS

| | |
|---|---|
| J. I. M., J. J. Merritt, Jr. | |
| Violet, G. A. S. Wiener | 30.08 |

Apart from the 30-footers and the 15-footers, there were few new yachts. The three old-time sloops, Arrow, Kirby's famous old craft, Whileaway and Active, made an odd contrast to the modern 30-footers. Mary II. is a catboat built late in 1894 for Thomas Hewell from a model by Philip Elsworth, a nice-looking boat, with a moderate overhang at each end, and very clean fore and aft lines without a hollow. She was recently bought by W. E. Elsworth and renamed Mary II., after the larger Mary so unfortunately lost at sea last winter when bound for Florida. She has had a low cabin house added this season by her new owner, with a new racing mainsail. Weasel, a new yacht last year, has been rebuilt and radically altered during the winter, her bottom being cut out and replaced, making a deep S section with extremely hollow floor, with a lead keel.

The new addition to the 15ft. class, Ulmec, owned by W. W. Howard, was built, as before mentioned in our columns, by Fry, of Clayton, N. Y. She is a peculiar craft, long, narrow and shoal, a round-bilged boat of light displacement and low power, with a saucer-shaped section and easy fore and aft lines. She belongs to the type of Sorceress and Ethelwynn, and not to the scows and sharpies, but is unlike either of the former. Her rig is small in area and peculiar, the mast well aft, a long foot to the jib, long boom and gaff, low hoist and very low peak. The jib is rigged with a club swiveled to the mast like a spinaker boom and handled by lines to the tack, by which it can be squared off, thus setting the sail as a spinaker. The jib does not roll on the stay, as in the English half-raters, but the rest of the arrangement is the same. The cockpit is watertight and self-bailing, the floor curves down from the sides of the coaming to the top of trunk, making a sort of trough of semi-elliptical section. The centerboard is of aluminum and very light. She steers with a long tiller, made of two long pieces exactly like the leg of a camera tripod, on the fore end is a jointed piece about 2ft. long, used when the crew is sitting well out. With her crew in their places the boat trims so that the square transom is just immersed, while the fore end of the waterline is nearly under the mast, nearly a third of the boat being thus out of water forward.

The hull is very lightly and beautifully built.

Since the preceding Saturday Question had been scraped of her old coat of lead color and stained a dark red, the deck being repainted a sort of drab pink. In spite of the familiar rig many of the spectators failed to recognise the old boat.

There was no wind in the early morning, the atmosphere being dull and heavy, but fortunately a nice breeze came in from E.N.E., enough to make a few boats turn in a reef and some others wish that they had. The start, advertised for 11, was half an hour late, the preparatory being fired at 11:30 and the start at 11:30. The one-gun start was used throughout in all classes, the yachts getting away nicely. The first leg was close-hauled from off the station out by College Point and across the Sound, then came a beat to Throgg's Neck, and so on to the outer marks. The tide was running a strong flood at the start. In the 30ft. class Vaquero III. crossed first and Musme second, but Hera had the weather berth and improved it as they stood across, taking first place when the beating began. Paprika, sailed by C. Sherman Hoyt, was first across of the 15-footers, followed by Question, Ulmec, Olita, Hope and Wiliada, the last pair being well astern of the others. Ulmec had not gone far before her jib tack parted, but after a little delay her crew made the tack fast again and she continued. Hope also parted something aloft and lost a little time in repairing the damage. Paprika made a wise tack up close under the Point, followed by Olita and Question, while Hope and Wiliada held the starting tack until well across the Sound.

The 25ft. class offered a very pretty fight between Weasel and Mary II., the latter taking the lead when clear of College Point. Once on the wind, which was coming in very fresh by this time, Weasel laid down on her side after the manner of the old tonnage cutters and Mary began to get away. Mary had two reefs and with them stood up to her work, the other lying at an angle which allowed the wind to blow over her sail. Paprika gained on the fleet of little ones in the windward work and soon had a long lead. After getting well clear of the Point and out in the Sound, Question parted her peak halyards and withdrew. When Paprika neared Fort Schuyler she had a long lead on the fleet, Olita, Hope and Ulmec being near together and

Willada well astern. When they tacked off the Fort, Ulmec came to grief, being unable to come about; she made three or four trials, missing stays each time, but finally got around.

The three large sloops had managed to keep ahead of the fleet and were lost to view, but the steamer picked up the 30-footers at the Gangway Buoy, Hera being first, with Vaquero second and Musme some distance astern of the latter. They set spinakers to starboard and carried them to Throggs Neck, the course from there in being an easy reach. Paprika continued to gain on the fleet and doubled her lead off the wind. Ulmec sailed very fast after turning the buoy, both running and reaching, and made up for her poor performance to windward, but she ignored the sailing directions, and her owner not being familiar with the Sound, passed on the wrong side of a channel buoy. She really gained nothing in distance, but was disqualified for sailing the wrong course, after finishing second to Paprika.

The wind fell after the leaders of the smaller yachts had finished, and there was a long wait for the large sloops. Arrow and Whileaway came up the Sound in company, the former ahead; both carried spinnakers nearly to the line, and Whileaway managed to blanket Arrow. Though they moved slowly, the finish was interesting through the luffing and blanketing. The official times were:

SPECIAL 30-FOOTERS—START 11:35:00.

| | Finish. | Elapsed. |
|---|---|---|
| Vaquero III. | 2 22 19 | 2 47 19 |
| Hera | 2 21 31 | 2 46 31 |
| Musme | 2 22 53 | 2 48 53 |

SPECIAL 21-FOOTERS—START 11:40:00.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Houri | 2 10 20 | 2 30 20 |
| Celia | 2 01 30 | 2 21 30 |

SPECIAL ½ RATERS—START 11:45:00.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Willada | 2 40 18 | 2 55 18 |
| Olita | 2 24 42 | 2 39 42 |
| Hope | 2 27 40 | 2 42 40 |
| Paprika | 2 12 50 | 2 27 50 |
| *Ulmec | 2 19 06 | 2 34 06 |

SPECIAL CLUB SLOOPS OVER 51FT.—START 11:30:00.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arrow | 3 27 50 | 3 57 50 |
| Whileaway | 3 28 29 | 3 58 29 |
| Active | 3 57 29 | 4 27 29 |

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—43FT. CLASS—START 11:30:00.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gipsy | Did not finish. | |
| Gunard | 3 48 15 | 4 18 15 |
| Eurybia | 3 48 03 | 4 18 03 |

SLOOPS AND YAWLS, 36FT. CLASS—START 11:30:00.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mignon | 3 58 48 | 3 28 48 |
| Bel Ami | 3 05 12 | 3 35 12 |
| Yolande | 4 11 38 | 4 41 38 |
| Edith | 3 44 16 | 4 14 16 |

SLOOPS AND YAWLS, 30FT. CLASS—START 11:35:00.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Herbert R. | 4 16 30 | 4 41 45 |

SLOOPS AND YAWLS, 25FT. CLASS—START 11:35:00.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gem | 3 13 20 | 3 33 20 |
| Doris | Did not finish. | |

CABIN CATBOATS, 30FT. CLASS—START 11:40:00.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leisure | 3 49 10 | 4 08 10 |
| Oconee | 3 11 56 | 3 21 56 |
| Frolic | Did not finish. | |

CABIN CATBOATS, 25FT. CLASS—START 11:40:00.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wessel | 3 06 30 | 2 26 30 |
| Mary H. | 2 05 10 | 2 25 10 |
| Dolphin | 2 10 30 | 2 34 30 |
| Jonquil | Did not finish. | |
| Waiis | Did not finish. | |

OPEN CATBOATS, 30FT. CLASS—START 11:40:00.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. I. M | 3 42 58 | 4 02 58 |
| *Violet | Disqualified. | |

*Sailed wrong course—disqualified.

The winners were Hera, Celia, Paprika, Arrow, Eurybia, Mignon, Herbert R., Gem, Oconee, Mary H., and J. I. M.

The regatta committee included Messrs. O. H. Chellborg, chairman; H. Stephenson, J. B. Palmer, J. O. Sinkinson and C. W. Schlesinger.

## Atlantic Y. C. Ladies' Day.

BAY RIDGE—NEW YORK BAY.

*Saturday, June 6.*

THE Atlantic Y. C. opened the racing season on June 6 by a ladies' day race for prizes given by the club in each class and also for the Adams prizes, offered by Vice-Com. Adams for cutters, sloops and yawls, in one division, and cats of all classes in another. The winners of the Adams prizes were barred for the club prizes. The courses were two triangles off the club house, each sailed three times, making 13½ miles for the larger yachts and 10½ miles for the catboats. The wind, from S.E. and of moderate strength, made as nearly as possible a reach around the course. The times were:

SLOOPS—CLASS 5.

| | Length. |
|---|---|
| Choctaw, J. M. Strong | 46.30 |
| Penguin, G. L. Brightson | 49.97 |

SLOOPS—CLASS 6

| | |
|---|---|
| Tigress, F. Weir, Jr. | 41.80 |
| Sultan, W. H. Cromwell | 54.50 |

SLOOPS—CLASS 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wabasso, H. D. Shaen | .... |

SLOOPS—CLASS 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| Feydeh, E. D. Cowman | 37.00 |

SPECIAL CLASS—30FT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lynx, R. B. Lynch | .... |
| Wawa, J. Stillman | .... |

CATBOATS—CLASS 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Step Lively, F. M. Randall | 28.80 |
| Squaw, H. S. Jewell | 27.25 |

CATBOATS—CLASS 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Streak, C. H. Lary | 24.50 |
| Presto, H. M. Crosby | 22.40 |
| Ethel, F. M. Randall | 20.05 |
| Tabitha, J. C. McEvitt | 23.50 |

But one of the new 30-footers, Wawa, was present, and a private match was made with the Olmstead fin-keel Lynx, the latter to receive ten minutes handicap. Lynx soon retired, her rigging giving way. The times were:

ADAMS CUPS—SLOOPS.

| | Start. | Finish. | Elapsed. | Corrected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Choctaw | 3 06 28 | 5 31 53 | 2 25 13 | 2 25 05 |
| Penguin | 3 09 17 | 5 33 07 | 2 23 10 | 2 23 10 |
| Tigress | 3 08 17 | 5 48 58 | 2 40 41 | 2 34 21 |
| Sultan | 3 06 49 | 5 53 10 | 2 46 21 | 2 32 54 |
| Wabasso | 3 06 28 | Did not finish. | | |
| Feydeh | 3 06 27 | 6 19 48 | 3 13 21 | 2 52 09 |

CATBOATS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Step Lively | 3 15 42 | 5 27 06 | 2 11 24 | 2 11 24 |
| Squaw | 3 17 05 | 5 32 43 | 2 15 38 | 2 14 29 |
| Streak | 3 16 17 | 5 36 56 | 2 20 39 | 2 15 30 |
| Presto | 3 15 57 | 5 40 28 | 2 24 31 | 2 15 42 |
| Ethel | 3 16 26 | 5 42 40 | 2 26 06 | 2 15 24 |
| Tabitha | 3 16 51 | Did not finish. | | |

CLUB PRIZES—SLOOPS—CLASS 5.

| | Start. | Finish. | Elapsed. | Corrected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Choctaw | 3 06 39 | 5 31 54 | 2 25 15 | 2 25 05 |
| Penguin | 3 09 57 | 5 33 07 | 2 23 10 | 2 23 10 |

SLOOPS—CLASS 6.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tigress | 3 08 17 | 5 48 58 | 2 40 41 | 2 40 41 |
| Sultan | 3 06 49 | 5 53 10 | 2 46 21 | 2 39 14 |

SLOOPS—CLASS 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wabasso | Withdrew. |

SLOOPS—CLASS 8.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feydeh | 3 07 27 | 6 19 48 | 3 02 21 | 3 02 21 |

SPECIAL FIN KEEL CLASS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wawa | 3 05 17 | 5 16 52 | 2 21 35 | . . .. .. |
| Lynx | 3 08 03 | Withdrew—disabled. | | |

CATS—CLASS 1.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Step Lively | 3 15 42 | 5 27 06 | 2 11 24 | 2 11 24 |
| Squaw | 3 17 05 | 5 32 43 | 2 15 38 | 2 14 29 |

CATS—CLASS 2.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Streak | 3 16 17 | 5 36 56 | 2 20 39 | 2 20 39 |
| Presto | 3 15 57 | 5 40 28 | 2 24 31 | 2 21 01 |
| Ethel | 3 16 26 | 5 42 29 | 2 26 03 | 2 20 43 |
| Tabitha | 3 16 51 | Not timed. | | |

The winners were: Adams prizes, first leg, Choctaw and Step Lively; club prizes, Penguin, Sultan, Feydeh, Squaw and Streak. Another race for the Adams prizes will be sailed on June 13. The club house was open all the afternoon for the reception of ladies, and in the evening a very successful and agreeable musicale was given, a large number being present.

The inquiry for builders of ducking skiffs has brought two more answers, one recommending James C. Wignall, 915 Warren street, Kensington, Philadelphia, who has built this type of boat for many years in three models, one entirely open for fishing; one with decks at each end, the favorite for rail shooting, both decks being high or one high and the other low; or with a full deck, large open well and centerboard, for sailing. The other letter recommends very strongly Wm. Wiser, Jr., of Bridesburgh, Philadelphia, a builder of all classes of yachts and cats who makes a specialty of canoes and duckers.

## Yacht Building and Americanism.

WHATEVER hope we may originally have entertained that our friend the *Marine Journal* would stand to its guns in the defense of its original claims for the superiority of the American steam yacht is dissipated by the following, from its issue of last week:

"The *Marine Journal* is very much gratified to have been able to furnish the very clever yachting editor of FOREST AND STREAM with material for several editorials in regard to the Payne bill, which was designed to prevent the free entry into this country of foreign-built yachts; but as Mr. Stephens is evidently a free ship man from the ground up, like our esteemed friend Capt. Codman, we never expect to have time in this life to get the last word with him or convince him in regard to the un-Americanness of his principles. We are very glad that his study of and discourses upon our expositions of this matter have enabled him to amazingly brighten up his columns, however, and if he could possibly throw prejudice aside he might see, as well as his fair-minded readers, the flaws in his own arguments. In his last issue, for instance, he calls it inconsistent that a yacht should be pronounced thoroughly American when it happens to be in part the product of men who were born and trained under the British flag. As well might he call it inconsistent to claim that the men who won the independence of the United States were thoroughly American, because they too were mostly born and trained under the British flag. As well might he claim that employees who leave one factory and go to an opposition concern cannot render thorough allegiance to the opposition concern and assist it in producing better creations under more advantageous circumstances than when in their old employ. It is the fundamental principles of Americanism that do not seem to be thoroughly comprehended by friend Stephens.

We resent most emphatically the charge of un-Americanism; perhaps the trouble lies in a very different conception from that of the *Marine Journal* of what is true Americanism. If it is a fundamental principle of Americanism, and we are sometimes led to fear that it is, in the estimation of some writers, to openly decry and depreciate the foreigner, his skill and the products of it, and at the same time to secretly profit by the same skill and pass it off as an American product, then we must plead guilty. If the true principle of Americanism is a hearty belief that the American can, by superior skill, enterprise and ingenuity, excel his competitors of other nations in any line of mechanical progress when once he realizes the necessity for so doing, then we claim to be American throughout; and none the less so because we fearlessly and impartially criticise what seems to us false, dishonest or technically bad. Where faults actually exist it is no Americanism, as we understand it, to deny or conceal them, and thus put a stop to all hope of remedying them.

If our arguments are so full of flaws, why does not the *Marine Journal* expose some of them instead of beating around the bush? We say again that when the question of the relative superiority of American versus foreign designers, builders and mechanics is in question, a vessel built in this country, but designed and superintended by foreign skill and put together mainly by foreigners, is to all intents and purposes as much a foreign vessel as one built on the Clyde.

The comparison of the Revolution is too childish for serious answer; our opponent descends to a shallow quibble when it compares the foreigners of 1776, who were American because their sympathies were with the struggling Colonies, to the foreigner of 1896, who is American because he can make more money in this country than at home, provided that he has the Payne bill to help him against foreign competition. To us there is nothing un-American in utilizing this foreign skill and profiting by it, but there is something decidedly un-American and also untrue and dishonest in palming off the result as something purely American and superior to the product of other countries. Certainly the *Marine Journal* must know that it is not a question of the value and advantage of this foreign skill, or of the desirability of utilizing it; but that the true issue is, what is the position of the American shipbuilder to-day beside his English, Scotch and Irish rivals? If it wishes to argue this question honestly in the domain of steam yachting, as it originally started to do, let it pick out one sea-going steam yacht designed by an American and in actual service and compare it with the average British yacht of the same class.

## Meteor II.

THE new racing cutter Meteor II., designed by Watson I. for William III., and sailed by Gomes I. under the management of Lonsdale III., sailed her first race on June 4, the regatta of the Royal London Y. C. The starters were Britannia, Ailsa, Satanita, Meteor II., Hester, Isolde, Corsair and Caress. The course was from the Lower Hope around the Mouse Light and back to Gravesend, 50 miles. The wind was light and variable. Meteor soon took the lead and the following times were taken at the Mouse:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meteor | 3 47 27 | Britannia | 3 55 43 |

None of the others were near enough to be timed. Meteor continued to gain on the return, reaching along in a light breeze. In the windward work over the last of the course Britannia picked up, but still was badly beaten. The times were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meteor | 6 33 50 | Ailsa | 7 01 07 |
| Britannia | 6 40 07 | Satanita | 7 04 15 |

On June 6 Meteor won the Nore to Dover race in a moderate breeze, followed by a long calm, the times being:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meteor | 4 58 49 | Satanita | 5 12 15 |
| Britannia | 5 07 58 | Ailsa | . . .. |

## YACHTING NEWS NOTES.

The shops of the Crosby Catboat and Yacht Building Co., at Fifty-sixth street, Bay Ridge, are busy just now with three yachts: the 15ft. freak described elsewhere, a large cabin catboat from a design by Gielow, and a knockabout designed by the firm. All three are centerboard boats, the last two having lead keels. The company has a number of catboats, new and old, anchored in the basin. The adjoining yard, formerly Mumm's and then Wintringham's, is deserted, no work being done. In the old boat shop are two 20ft. fin-keels designed by Olmstead, and a 15 footer has just been finished. A few years ago this was the principal yacht yard about New York.

The final heat for the *Outing* trophy was sailed on May 24 over the course of the Wave Crest Model Y. C., off Fifty-sixth street, Brooklyn, in a strong N. E. breeze. Dolphin carried the same rig as in the previous race, but Wave had a smaller jib and reefed mainsail. Wave soon had a good lead and held it, Dolphin giving up.

# Canoeing.

## A. C. A. Membership.

APPLICATIONS for membership may be made to the purser of the division in which the applicant resides on blanks furnished by purser, the applicant becoming a member provided no objection be made within fourteen days after his name has been officially published in the FOREST AND STREAM.

EASTERN DIVISION.

| *Name.* | *Residence.* | *Club.* |
|---|---|---|
| Clifford Kimball | Newton | Wawbewawa. |
| H. W. Langley | Newton | Wawbewawa. |
| Wm. H. Crosby | Woburn | Quinton, Vesper. |
| W. D. Sawyer | Cambridge | Wawbewawa. |
| Wm. H. Palmer | Boston | —— |
| Arthur C. Trainer | Boston | Wawbewawa. |
| Marshall S. P. Smith | Boston | —— |
| Albert C. Marble | Worcester | Penokee. |
| Alfred H. Maynard | Worcester | Penokee. |
| Geo. S. Maynard | Worcester | Penokee. |
| Herbert H. Warren | Worcester | Penokee. |
| Chas. F. Hutchins | Worcester | Penokee. |
| David F. Jenkins | Worcester | Penokee. |
| Harry B. Fairbanks | Worcester | Penokee. |
| Le Roy H. Talbot | Lowell | Vesper. |

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clarence H. Eagle | New York city | New York. |

## The Eastern Division Meet.

THE annual meet of the Eastern Division of the American Canoe Association was held on May 30-31 on Lake Quinsigamond, under the management of the Tatassit C. C., of Worcester. On Friday a number of canoeists arrived at the Lake, and were entertained by the Tatassit C. C at a reception held on Tatassit Island, which was beautifully decorated and illuminated. The races took place on Saturday, as follows:

Unlimited Sail, three miles—Vera, F. A. Sears; Au Revoir, A. E. Davis. Au Revoir held a good position through the first round, but was disabled by the parting of a rudder chain.

Skiff Sailing Race—Penokee, P. W. Southgate; Dahind, A. H. Lang; unnamed, F. A. Sears. Dahind won.

War Canoe Race—Lawrence C. C. crew, Wawbewawa C. C. crew. The Lawrence crew won after a hard and close race.

The hand-paddling race was won by F. J. Burrage and the four paddle race by the Wawbewawa against the Lawrence crew. The tandem paddling race was won by the Wawbewawa crew from the Lake side crew. In the single paddling race M. X. Colon won. A camp fire was held on Saturday night, the camp breaking up on Sunday, which proved cold and rainy. At the annual meeting of the Division the following officers were elected: Vice-Com., Raymond Apollonio, Winchester; Rear-Com., Louis S. Drake, Auburndale; Purser, Francis J. Burrage, Boston; Executive Committee: P. C. Wigris, Lawrence; A. W. Dowd, Hartford, Conn.; Fred. W. Taylor, Lowell. Among the many visitors at the meet were Messrs. Winne and Paul Butler. The meet was very successful, both in the number of members present and the pleasant nature of the camp. The Tatassit C. C. has purchased the point near their island for $2,500, and will retain it in order to be sure of their neighbors and right of way.

# Rifle Range and Gallery.

## San Francisco Riflemen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 25.—Nitro powder for target work has taken a strong hold on the local riflemen, the successful experiments of several members of the Columbia Rifle and Pistol Association, under the direction of F. O. Young, having led many to use it.

Among the first local riflemen to try nitro in the heavy musket was Chris Meyer, of Company C. Yesterday he achieved excellent results with 45grs. (measured) shot under two wads and a 405-gr. metal jacket bullet. The bullet was really lead nickel-plated. The wads were used to fill the space. Meyer seated his bullets firmly in the shells instead of leaving an air space, and the recoil of the musket was hardly perceptible. He used Du Pont's No. 1 rifle powder, and in one string of 25 shots he scored as follows:

5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4.....47
4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4.....45
5 4 4 4.....17—109

The Columbia Pistol and Rifle Club's regular shoot was held as usual, and half of the members, it was found, had become addicted to the use of the nitro. This powder they use in everything from the .22 target pistol to the high-class target rifle, with excellent results. H. R. Crane has recently gone over to the nitro ranks. He has been an expert huntsman and scored great success in the field. Now he is devoting all of his spare time to target practice. The best scores of the members yesterday were as follows:

Pistol, Blanding medal, 3 shots, open to all comers: C. M. Dalss, 8, 12, 12; J. E. Gorman, 9, 10, 11; A. H. Pape, 10, 12, 14; F. O. Young, 11, 13.

Revolver, Carr medal, 5 shots: M. J. White 37, J. E. Gorman, 35, 40.

Twenty-two-caliber rifle, all comers, 50yds., Rogers medal: Ed. Hovey 8, E. Jacobson 9, W. J. Burrows 24

Rifle, 200yds., Unfred diamond medal: F. O. Young, 13, 16; H. Burfeind, 15, 17, 21; A. H. Pape, 16, 19, 21.

Rifle record: A. B. Dorrell 74, H. R. Crane 74, F. E. Mason 73, H. H. Burfeind 120.

Most flags for month: G. Schultz 1, F. O. Young 1, H. H. Burfeind 1.

The usual bullseye shoot of the California Schuetzen Club drew out nearly all of the members. John Utschig came very close to the center and won the first prize. The scores made were as follows:

John Utschig 68 points, H. Guembel 236, H. Schroeder 240, F. P. Hagerup 311, C. Waller 350, L. Reubold 494, C. F. Robinson 494, A. Utschig 498, A. Jungbluth 501, H. Eckman 509, C. Sagehorn 509, H. Enge 556, D. W. McLaughlin 569, N. Fredericks 615, A. Breuss 646, P. Jacoby 744, R. Fisking 805, A. Streeker 815, L. C. Rabbin 815, F. Altinger 868, J. Bachmann 934, J. Wollmer 960, T. F. Kelly 1,014, F. Kuhls 1,046, T. Archer 1,065.

The winners in the California Schuetzen Cadets' bullseye contest were Messrs. Woesne, Reubold and Kuliman.

The lady sharpshooters of this club were also out in full force and the contests were for the club medals. The winners were:

Champion class: Miss Lizzie Utschig 112 rings.
First class: Mrs. Kelly 111 rings.
Second class: Mrs. Davison 48 rings.

There was a spirited contest for the Schuenemann diamond double-rest medal, which is to be contested for seven times. This time John Utschig was the winner with 328 points. The second best score was by Otto Baumeister with 329 and the third was by D. W. McLaughlin with 297. ROZEL.

## Revolver Shooting in England.

NORTH LONDON RIFLE CLUB.

THERE was no revolver shooting at the North London Rifle Club on May 6, but on May 13 the following scores were made at 50yds.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J MacDonald | 776776—40 | Lieut J Howard | 587586—39 |
| Walter Winans | 777636—36 | Frost | 785875—39 |
| Lieut Clemence | 776726—35 | H Young | 585856—36 |
| Carter | 556747—34 | W B Thompson | 478553—35 |
| C Knapp | 557745—33 | Andrews | 543462—24 |
| A J Comber | 537764—33 | Armitage | 478585—34 |
| Gould | 577544—33 | W Luff | 944464—34 |
| R G May | 478756—33 | Ward | 047075—23 |
| Tilbury | 546673—31 | Polson | 046094—16 |

There was a gale of wind on May 20, with rain, so no good scores were made in the revolver contests at the North London Rifle Club.

Revolver Series IV., 50yds. target:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Walter Winans | 564776—36 | Wilkin | 554457—30 |
| Capt Evans | 554567—33 | J MacDonald | 944757—29 |
| Lieut Clemence | 555645—31 | Andrews | 534543—24 |
| Carter | 457546—31 | Ward | 456754—28 |
| W Luff | 787545—31 | Joyce | 943247—29 |

SOUTH LONDON RIFLE CLUB.

At the South London Rifle Club on May 12 the following scores were made in the revolver competitions.

Twenty yards, stationary target:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C F Lowe | 776777—41 | Capt T W Heath | 667675—37 |
| E Howe | 676777—40 | Clementi-Smith | 767757—37 |
| C Knapp | 777776—40 | A Wilson | 655746—33 |
| Walter Winans | 777657—39 | W B Reid | 766644—32 |
| Lieut J Howard | 776775—38 | Mrs Simmons | 655563—35 |

Fifty yards, stationary target:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Walter Winans | 577576—37 | C Knapp | 735567—33 |
| Clementi-Smith | 556775—35 | C F Lowe | 556763—30 |
| E Howard | 456775—34 | Lieut J Howard | 46 680—25 |

There was a strong wind on May 19 at the weekly shoot of the South London Rifle Club. The scores made with the revolver were as below:

Twenty yards, stationary target:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Walter Winans | 676777—40 | Dr W B Read | 454777—34 |
| E Howe | 7 7666—29 | A Wilson | 5457666—33 |
| E Clementi-Smith | 756677—36 | Lieut J Howard | 699658—34 |
| C Knapp | 576677—37 | | |

Fifty yards target:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C Clementi-Smith | 774776—38 | C Knapp | 457677—33 |
| Walter Winans | 766664—35 | E Howe | 572364—28 |

## Rifle in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., June 1.—The regular annual prize shoot of the San Antonio Rifle Club took place to-day on the club's beautiful range. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance as good as can be expected at this season of the year; over 50 contestants were present.

Event No. 1—Team shoot, 10 shots per man, 200yds. rest; won by San Antonio team as follows:

C. F. A. Hummel 96, E. Dosch 92, E. Steves 93, C. Pape 99, E. Teich 96—476.

No. 2—Off-hand team shoot, 10 shots per man, 150yds.; won by San Antonio team:

O. C. Guessaz 86, E. Seffel 77, A. Guenther 77, A. Steves 84, G. Altmann 76—400.

No. 3, individual prize shoot, 200yds., rest, 10 shots per man. Winners are as follows:

A. Uhl 106, G. Altmann 100, C Hummel 99, H. Vogtlander 98, E. Seffel 97, J. Schnabel 97, A. Steves 96, A. Guenther 96, G. Reininger 95, C. Pape 95, A. Herff 93, Al Altmann 92, O. C. Guessaz 92, Ad. Altmann 92, E. Leich 91, G. Heye 91.

No. 4, individual off-hand match, 150yds.:

O. C. Guessaz 85, Ad. Altmann 82, E. Seffel 81, G. Altmann 79, A. Guenther 77, C Hummel 77, E. Steves 76.

A great deal of interest was manifested in the shooting of the Steves brothers, Albert and Ernest, and also in that of O. C. Guessaz, inasmuch as they shot the new E. C. smokeless rifle powder No. 7. It would take a book to depict the astonishment of the onlookers as the sharp, whip-like crack was heard, and the next instant a flag or the pointing of a good shot. No smoke, no recoil to amount to anything, and an accuracy equal to black was the verdict of the three shooters. Hereafter the nitro rifle powder will be in general use in San Antonio.

Mr. Albert Steves won the gold medal for the best king shot; Mr. Neuman, a septuagenarian, came in for second amid the hussahs of the multitude. TEXAS FIELD.

## Cincinnati Rifle Association.

CINCINNATI, O., May 31.—The Cincinnati Rifle Association held its weekly shoot to-day. A strong 9 o'clock wind was blowing most of the time, making good scores hard to secure. Conditions: 200yds., off-hand, standard target, 7-ring black. Scores:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gindele | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8—85 |
| | 9 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6—86 |
| | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 10—82 |
| | 10 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7—80 |
| Payne | 10 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7—85 |
| | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 8—83 |
| | 8 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 9—85 |
| | 7 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 8—78 |
| Trounstein | 7 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3—66 |
| | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6—65 |
| | 7 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 7—63 |
| | 7 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 6—60 |
| Lux | 5 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 8—70 |
| | 10 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7—61 |
| | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6—59 |
| | 4 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 7—58 |
| Topf | 9 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 9—64 |
| | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 4—61 |
| | 7 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 4—73 |
| | 7 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 8—58 |
| Weinheimer | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 10—71 |
| | 8 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 5—71 |
| | 5 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6—70 |
| | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 10—77 |
| Hasenzahl | 10 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8—86 |
| | 7 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 9—80 |
| | 8 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8—84 |
| | 6 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7—76 |
| Strickmeier | 6 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8—77 |
| | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6—76 |
| | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9—79 |
| | 5 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 6—75 |
| Drube | 9 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 10—83 |
| | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 10—80 |
| | 9 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 6 | *8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 9—78 |
| | 8 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 7—74 |
| *Gibson | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 6—49 |
| | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 4—48 |
| | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 6—53 |

* Military rifle.

## Rifle Club Constitutions.

WE would be obliged if secretaries of rifle clubs would favor us with copies of constitutions and shooting rules, that we may send them to other clubs seeking such information.

# Trap-Shooting.

**If you want your shoot to be announced here send in notice like the following:**

### FIXTURES.

June 8-12.—BUFFALO, N. Y.—New York State shoot, under the auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club; $3,000 in merchandise prizes in State and open events; $1,100 of cash added to purses. Experts eligible to first and second moneys only. C. S. Burkhardt, President.

June 16.—SPRINGFIELD, N. J.—Fifth tournament of the New Jersey Trap-Shooters' League, under the auspices of the Union Gun Club.

June 17-19.—CLEVELAND, O.—Third annual tournament of the Chamberlin Cartridge and Target Company. Targets thrown free; $770 in cash also added to the purses.

June 18-20.—SPOKANE, Wash.—Twelfth annual tournament of the Sportsman's Association of the Northwest, under the auspices of the Spokane Rod and Gun Club. H. Bolster, Sec'y of Association.

June 23-26.—PITTSBURG, Pa.—Tournament of the Pittsburg Gun Club; targets; $500 added money.

July 4.—SPRINGFIELD, N. J.—Annual tournament of the Union Gun Club; live birds and targets. E. D. Miller, Sec'y.

July 4.—PLEASANT HILL, Mo.—All-day shoot of the Pleasant Hill Gun Club.

July 4-5.—HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Sixth annual tournament of the Arkansas State Sportsmen's Association; $200 added money. John J. Sumpter, Jr., Sec'y.

July 22-23.—PORTLAND, Me.—Interstate Association's tournament, under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club.

July 30, 31.—GOSHEN, Ind.—Midsummer tournament of the Goshen Gun Club.

Aug. 4-6.—CHICAGO, Ill.—Tournament of the Du Pont Smokeless Powder Company. E. S. Rice, Mgr.

Aug. 11-14.—DETROIT, Mich.—Jack Parker's sixth annual international tournament. Fuller details later.

Aug. 26-27.—BURLINGTON, Vt.—Tournament of the Interstate Association, under the auspices of the Lake Side Rod and Gun Club.

Sept. 7.—MARION, N. J.—Sixth annual tournament of the Endeavor Gun Club. Targets. J. A. Creveling, Sec'y.

Sept. 8-11.—HARRISBURG, Pa.—Annual tournament of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association, under the auspices of the Harrisburg Shooting Association. H. B. Shoop, Sec'y.

Sept. 15-16.—KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Third annual tournament of the Schmelzer Arms Company; $750 added money.

Oct. 7-9.—NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Annual fall tournament of the West Newburgh Gun and Rifle Association; targets and live birds; added money announced later.

October (second week).—BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore claims this week for her tournament. Dr. Samuel J. Fort, Sec'y.

## DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

*Club secretaries are invited to send their scores for publication in these columns, also any news notes they may care to have printed. Ties in all events are considered as divided unless otherwise reported. Mail all such matter to Forest and Stream Publishing Company, 346 Broadway, New York.*

The following circular, issued by the Sherbrooke Gun Club, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, shows how trap-shooting is being boomed across the border: "The Sherbrooke Gun Club will hold a tournament on its grounds in East Sherbrooke on July 1, lasting all day, to which it invites the members of the clubs of the Province. It is intended to make this shoot a popular one by having the events so arranged that all will get shooting in something near their own class, while numerous open events and added money will prove attractive to all. While we believe that easy birds will be appreciated by the greatest number, as large a variety of shooting as possible is to be given, both easy and difficult. In the division of the various sweeps both class shooting and the 'all-in-it' system will be adopted. In the latter system the amount of the entries is divided by the total number of targets broken and each shooter is paid for the birds he breaks. This is becoming a very popular system with many large clubs, having the advantage of making dropping for place impossible. This circular is sent with the desire of soliciting suggestions from the officers of clubs likely to be with us on Dominion Day. We intend to please everybody, old saws and proverbs notwithstanding. Write to our secretary if you have any pet theory as to the running of a shoot, or if you think of any event which would prove interesting, and he will be grateful for the favor. Our secretary likes his job; keep him busy. Send in your suggestions at once, please, and give us an idea of the attendance we may expect from your club."

A new organization is the Springboro, Pa., Rod and Gun Club, which came into being on June 2 of this year. The club's officers are: President, T. E. Holenbeak; Vice-President, Emory Hall; Secretary, C. H. Miller; Treasurer, William Potter; Captain, Rev. H. H. Emmett. Our correspondent in Springboro, writing us in regard to the formation of this club, says: "We would have very fair quail, pheasant, woodcock and snipe shooting if we could only keep the pot-hunters and their curs out of the woods. The club intends to look after this matter in this locality at least, and also to attend to the shooters of black bass on their spawning beds, and the dynamiting in the deep holes." The club should join the State Sportsmen's Association and aid the Association in its efforts to obtain some much-needed legislation at Harrisburg next spring.

A series of three team races has been arranged between the Boiling Springs Gun Club, of Rutherford, N. J., and the Endeavor Gun Club, of Jersey City, N. J. The conditions are ten men to a team, 25 targets per man, unknown angles. The dates chosen are June 11, 18 and 25. The first match will be shot on the Endeavor's grounds at Marion; the second on the Boiling Springs grounds; the scene of the third match will be fixed later.

From what we can learn there will be a good Eastern delegation at the Cleveland shoot next week. The novelties offered by the management seem to have caught the boys.

We must once more remind secretaries of gun clubs and other correspondents of the great importance of mailing scores and other news notes promptly if insertion in the current issue is desired. FOREST AND STREAM's trap columns are always taxed to the utmost limit, and the rule of "first come, first served" has to be observed.

Louis Schortemeier, secretary of the New York County Gun Club, writes that the following shooters will represent that club at the New York State shoot this week: W. J. Simpson, Grant Nicholls, F. S. Edwards, J. H. Richmond, C. von Lengerke, Gus E. Greiff and L. H. Schortemeier.

The Cobweb Gun Club, of New York city, will be represented by a team in the contest for the Dean Richmond trophy at Buffalo on Saturday, June 13.

The monthly live-bird shoots of the Emerald Gun Club, of New York city, are held on the third Tuesday in each month, except in July and December, the club holding no shoot in those months.

The tournament committee of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Gun Club did good work when it compiled the programme for its tournament on June 23-25. The list of events is decidedly attractive.

## Calumet Heights Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—The Decoration Day shoot of the Calumet Heights Gun Club was a great success, over 100 persons being present, including members and their families. The weather was very mixed, a strong wind from the northwest blowing hard at times. After the shooting was over the evening was spent in dancing, with musical selections, vocal and instrumental. Scores were as follows:

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *15* | *10* | *25* | *25* | *25* | *10* | *10* | *10* | *20* | *15* | *25* | *15* | *20* |
| J A Morgan | 3 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 9 | .. | 9 |
| P Norcom | 6 | 4 | 13 | 16 | 15 | .. | 4 | 4 | 10 | .. | 25 | 5 | 12 |
| G C Lamphere | 14 | 8 | 20 | 24 | 20 | .. | 6 | 4 | 13 | .. | 19 | 14 | 18 |
| A F Whitman | 7 | 9 | 13 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | w | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| J E Blackburn | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| E W Copelin | 6 | 6 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 4 | .. | 6 | 8 | .. | 20 | 10 | 15 |
| G W Prickett | 7 | 8 | .. | .. | 17 | 6 | 8 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 12 | .. |
| I G Reid | 4 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| T H Greely | 11 | 6 | 13 | 20 | 16 | .. | 3 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 9 | 11 |
| C W Carson | 9 | 5 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| O von Lengerke | 12 | 9 | 19 | 22 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| C D Wescott | 10 | 9 | 19 | 23 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 7 | 12 |
| Mrs C W Carson | 8 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 14 |
| H Metcalfe | 9 | 7 | 15 | 18 | .. | 7 | .. | 5 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 15 |
| R B Carson | 4 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| A C Black | 8 | .. | 7 | 7 | 17 | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | 8 | .. | 12 |
| W Mumford | 5 | 3 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 10 | .. | .. |
| G E Marshall | 11 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 17 | .. | 8 | 5 | 10 | .. | 18 | 9 | 15 |
| G A Knowles | 12 | 5 | .. | 15 | .. | 7 | 6 | 8 | 11 | .. | 16 | 14 | .. |
| H A Ferguson | 12 | 6 | 16 | 13 | 15 | .. | .. | 7 | 11 | .. | 19 | 11 | 14 |
| F A Hodson | 8 | 9 | 18 | 16 | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | 18 | 20 | 11 | .. |
| A C Patterson | 12 | 9 | 20 | 21 | 18 | .. | 6 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 18 | 12 |
| C C Chamberlain | 6 | 4 | 11 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S M Booth | 11 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 5 | 6 | .. | 12 | .. | 17 | 12 | 15 |
| Mrs R B Carson | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| L L Davis | .. | 6 | 10 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 4 |
| Dr Haslan | .. | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| A P Harper | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| F S Lewis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 8 | .. | 14 | 8 | .. |
| J Ervin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| Carlisle | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. |
| Isbell | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 14 | 11 |
| R A Turtle | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 21 | 9 | .. |

Of the above 13 events, No. 1 was at unknown angles, practice shoot; No. 2 was also at unknown angles; No. 3 was a merchandise prize event, unknown angles; No. 4, medal contest, unknown angles; No. 5, unknown angles; No. 6, walk around; No. 7, reversed order; No 8, 5 unknown traps, gun below belt; No. 9, 10 singles, unknown angles, and 5 pairs; No. 10, practice shoot, unknown angles; No. 11, medal contest, unknown angles; No. 12, unknown angles; No. 13, consolation race, merchandise prizes, known traps and angles. (Nos. 10-13 were shot on May 31.)

A live-bird event at 10 live birds per man, handicap rise, for six merchandise prizes, was also shot on May 31, with the following result:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J H Knowles (32) | 1212212211—10 | L L Davis (27) | 2011112002— 7 |
| A W Carlisle (30) | 2112222121—10 | G E Marshall (30) | 1001121210— 7 |
| E W Copelin (30) | 2222221111—10 | W Metcalfe (30) | 2011011101— 7 |
| R A Turtle (32) | 1011112121— 9 | R B Carson (27) | 0112101220— 7 |
| G C Lamphere (32) | 2210112122— 9 | J Erwin (30) | 1101110011— 7 |
| J A Morgan (30) | 1110111221— 9 | F S Lewis (30) | 2221010200— 6 |
| P D Norcom (30) | 2021112122— 9 | A C Patterson (32) | 1200202220— 6 |
| Geo Prickett (30) | 1112202221— 9 | H A Ferguson (32) | 2011012020— 6 |
| C D Westcott (32) | 1220111211— 9 | K Marks (27) | 1101012001— 6 |
| S M Booth (32) | 1111110210— 8 | J E Blackburn (30) | 2202022000— 5 |
| A P Harper (30) | 1010112110— 7 | A W Harlan (27) | 0002000110— 3 |
| A C Black (27) | 0110220122— 7 | | |

The six merchandise prizes were ultimately distributed as follows: Knowles first, Westcott second, Booth third, Marshall fourth, Ferguson fifth and Harlan sixth.

## Massachusetts State Shooting Association.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 27.—The eighth shoot of the Massachusetts State Shooting Association was held to-day on the grounds of the Sportsman's Club, of this city. The weather was favorable and there was a good attendance of shooters. In the race for 3-men teams the teams of the Worcester Sportsman's Club and of the Worcester Gun Club both scored a point, each breaking 26 out of 30. Scores in the team race were:

Worcester Sportsman's Club, 1st team: Davis 10, Mascroft 8, Gilman 8—26.

Worcester Gun Club team: Snell 10, Russell 8, M. Buck 8—26.

Worcester Sportsman's Club, 3d team: McLellan 8, Bucklin 9, Roach 9—26.

Worcester Sportsman's Club, 2d team: Kenerson 10, R. C. Walls 7, A. W. Walls 8—25.

Boston Shooting Association, 2d team: Eager 10, Wordsworth 7, Sawyer 8—25.

Boston Shooting Association, first team: Dickey 9, F. Bennett 9, W. Bennett 6—24.

Worcester Sportsman's Club, fourth team: Buck 9, Parker 6, Ide 9—24.

Hingham Gun Club: Spaulding 7, Allison 8, Howe 6—21.

In the race for the individual trophy O. R. Dickey and Snell led with clean scores of 20 each:

Dickey 20, Snell 20, Puck 15, F. Bennett 16, Geo. McLellan 17, W. L. Davis 19, Wm. Bennett 15, Sawyer 18, Mascroft 14, M. P. Roach 15, Howe 17, R. C. Walls 7, Allison 17, Eager 17, N. W. Parker 16, A. W. Walls 16, Kenerson 17, J. Tougas 15, Henderson 19, Ide 13, Russell 17, Spaulding 14, A. L. Gilman 15, M. Buck 12, E. W. Ide 13.

A list of ten sweeps was also shot during the day, the entries averaging nearly four full squads.

## Another Chicago Tournament.

CHICAGO, June 8.—A meeting will be held Tuesday night of representatives of the Eureka, Garfield and Garden City clubs, of Chicago. Committees will be appointed to make preliminary arrangements looking toward a joint club target tournament at Chicago this summer or fall, targets to be thrown at 1 cent or 1½ cents. Efforts will be made to hold a big tournament. This arises out of ill feeling that Chicago is too dead as a shooting town. On Saturday next Eureka Gun Club will hold a meeting and discuss means of proper disposal of the E. C. cup in club's hands. At that meeting the question will be brought up of increasing the club membership from 50 to 100.

E. HOUGH.

## The Deiter-Gilbert Match.

THE Western Union Telegraph Co.'s operator in this city, who received the special dispatch sent to this office from Chicago by Paul R. Litzke, giving the result of the Deiter-Gilbert match, was responsible for a very serious error in our news columns. The dispatch, as turned out in this city, said plainly that "Geo. Deiter, of Milwaukee, was defeated," etc. What Paul Litzke wrote was: "George Deiter, of Milwaukee, Wis., defeated," etc. The interchange of an a for an i created all the trouble. As a matter of fact, Deiter won by one bird, scoring 84 to 83.

## New York State Shoot.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—[*Special to Forest and Stream.*] At the convention held last night thirty-three clubs were represented. Rome and Auburn both were nominated for next year's shoot. Auburn guaranteed $2,000 and targets at 2 cents. Rome guaranteed $1,500. Auburn won finally by large majority. Officers elected were Charles G. Curtis, President; W. W. Dickinson, Vice-President; Clarence E. Goodrich, Secretary and Treasurer. In preliminary practice yesterday twelve 15-target events were shot. Sam Glover did best work. Jim Elliott is here and doing good shooting. Attendance of shooters very satisfactory and all prospects for big tournament are promising with the exception of weather, which is threatening. Heavy rain has taken all morning.

EDWARD BANKS.

## The Interstate at Natchez.

NATCHEZ, Miss.—The Interstate Association's tournament, held here June 3-4, proved to be one of the best and most successful ever given by that association. Entries, it is true, did not run very large, it being high, but the entry lists kept up very well and great interest was taken in the shoot by the people of Natchez, who visited the grounds in numbers each day. The ladies of the city took special interest in the shooting and graced the grounds in rather unusual numbers for a target tournament.

The shoot was given under the auspices of the Gaillard Sporting Club. The club owns its own grounds, some twelve acres in extent, and easy of access, being only ten minutes' ride from hotel headquarters. The club has a large covered grand stand, a large shooting shed about 20×60ft., and an awning that extends over the score line, affording protection from sun and rain.

The shooting was A1 as a whole; H. L. Foote, W. H. Miller, Col. U. M. C. Thomas, Dave Porterfield and Frank Arrighi excelling in the averages. The targets (blue rocks thrown from blue rock traps) were thrown about 50yds.

The Prentiss Club made every visitor free of its rooms, presenting each one with a card admitting him to all the privileges of the club. This courtesy was gladly made use of by the visitors, who thoroughly appreciated the hospitable spirit that prompted the action. The members of the Gaillard Sporting Club, too, could not do enough to make its guests feel at home.

Among those present were: Col. U. M. C. Thomas, representing the U. M. C. Company; Dave Porterfield, representing the Du Pont and Hazard Powder companies; Irby Bennett, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company; E. Ferriday, of Nashville, Tenn., representing the Laflin & Rand Powder Company; T. A. Divine and Abe Frank, of Memphis, Tenn.; W. H. Miller, A. Katzmeier and C. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss.; H. L. Foote and J. T. Jolly, Rolling Fork, Miss.; W. A. Huey and S. J. Enders, Shreveport, La.; J. L. Sharkey, Greenville, Miss.; Drs. Aby and Forsythe, Monroe, La.; Dr. W. T. Miles, Burnside, La.; Dr. Bringier, New Orleans; B. Y. Wade and B. Wade, Jr., Sharkey county, etc. The home club was well represented by Messrs. Baker, McDowell, Arrighi, Drs. Session and Watkins, Wilson, Gardner, Jenkins, Barkley, etc.

The trapper boys at this shoot were first class. The boy at No. 5 trap trapped 2,250 targets during the two days of the shoot and the preliminary practice work, and only broke five targets during that time. He is three silver quarters ahead as a reward for breaking the least number of targets each day. The weather, while warm, was perfect for shooting. Scores follow.

SCORES OF JUNE 3

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *15* | *20* | *15* | *15* | *15* | *20* | *15* | *15* | *15* | *15* | *25* | *15* | *15* |
| Bennett | 14 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 23 | 13 | 13 |
| Frank | 14 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 23 | 13 | 13 |
| Divine | 15 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 19 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 13 | 12 |
| Foote | 13 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 24 | 13 | 13 |
| Baker | 9 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 11 |
| Miles | 14 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 14 | .. | .. | .. |
| Porterfield | 14 | 19 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 17 | .. | 11 |
| Forsythe | 18 | 20 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 13 | 8 |
| Aby | 13 | 17 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 20 | 8 | 8 |
| Sharkey | 12 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 14 | .. | 12 | 8 |
| U M C | 15 | 19 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 14 |
| Miller | 12 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 21 | 15 | 11 |
| Huey | 11 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 13 | 14 |
| Katzmeier | 11 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | .. | .. | .. |
| Enders | 15 | 18 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 11 | .. | 18 | 10 | 14 |
| Huff | 7 | 14 | 8 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Searles | 11 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 8 | 10 |
| Wade, Sr | 11 | 14 | .. | 14 | 13 | .. | 13 | 13 | 12 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sessions | 12 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 11 | .. | 15 | .. | 12 | 10 |
| Wade, Jr | 14 | 11 | .. | 12 | 11 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Arrighi | 12 | 18 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 19 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 12 |
| Gardner | 12 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 12 |
| Jenkins | .. | .. | 7 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Watkins | .. | .. | 9 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| McDowell | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 15 | 10 | 14 | .. | 9 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Bringier | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wilson | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 14 | 11 | 8 |

SCORES OF JUNE 4.

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *15* | *20* | *15* | *15* | *15* | *20* | *15* | *15* | *15* | *15* | *15* | *25* | *15* | *10* |
| Aby | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Bennett | 10 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| Divine | 11 | 17 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foote | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 20 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 24 | 11 | [illegible] |
| Frank | 10 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 22 | 9 | [illegible] |
| Forsythe | 14 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 20 | 10 | 6 |
| Enders | 10 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. | 13 | 6 |
| U M C | 13 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 9 | .. | 12 | 7 |
| Porterfield | 12 | 18 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 16 | .. | 5 |
| Baker | 7 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 9 | .. | .. | 10 | .. |
| Arrighi | 12 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 18 | .. | 5 |
| Searles | 12 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 6 | .. | .. | 11 | 8 | .. | .. | 5 |
| Huey | 13 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 21 | 12 | 8 |
| Sharkey | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Miller | 15 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 19 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 22 | .. | 7 |
| Katzmeier | 9 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 8 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Salmon | .. | 11 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jenkins | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 16 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 8 | 7 |
| Watkins | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Barkley | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 5 | .. | 4 | .. | 7 | .. | 5 | .. |
| Sessions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 12 | 8 |
| Huff | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 6 | 5 | .. | 6 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| Henderson | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 7 | .. | 11 | 11 | 19 | 13 | 8 |
| Wade, Jr | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pipes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 5 |
| Byrnes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| Pipes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 5 |
| Byrnes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| Wilson | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 4 |
| Feltus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 4 |

Besides the above twenty-seven shooters five others shot in only one event: Wade, Jr., in No. 7, scoring 5; in No. 13 the following shot: S. Baker 3, Flourney 8, Holt 4, Flood 3.

ROSALIN.

## In New Jersey.

CARTERET CLUB.

*June 3.*—The scores given below were made by members of the Carteret Club at its regular weekly Wednesday afternoon shoot. Nos. 1 and 2 were 5-bird events, $5 entrance; the ties for the moneys in No. 1 were shot off miss-and-out in No. 2, Chapin, Thompson and Schuermeyer dividing; Schuermeyer also divided No. 2 with McAlpin. The same two shooters divided the purse in No. 3, a miss-and-out; No. 4, also a miss-and-out, was split up between Thompson and Chapin. Scores:

| | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G S McAlpin | 212• —3 | 2221222222—10 | 2222 —4 | 20 —1 |
| Branch | 22221—5 | 0 — 0 | .... | ....... |
| Col Moore | 02011—3 | 0111• — 3 | .... | ....... |
| C M Chapin | 22211—5 | 2222111210— 9 | 20 —1 | 222222—7 |
| White | 22212—5 | 220 — 2 | 222• —3 | • —0 |
| Thompson | 12222—5 | 121212• — 6 | 22• —2 | 1221112—7 |
| Schuermeyer | 22122—5 | 2222211122—10 | 1222—4 | 222210—6 |
| Moore | 010•2—2 | 22•21 — 5 | .... | ....... |
| Bryer | 12202—4 | .......... | .... | ....... |

COOPER-REHIG VERSUS CLASS-TIMMONS.

*June 4.*—Fen Cooper, of Mahanoy City, Pa., and John Rehig, of Leighton, Pa., shot a match to-day at the Morristown, N. J., Driving Park against Frank Class and Jas. Timmons, both of Morristown. The conditions were: 25 live birds per man, 30yds. rise, 50yds. boundary, $200 a side. All the money was up and the match resulted in a piece of splendid shooting, finally ending in a tie when Class's 25th bird fell dead out of bounds. (This bird was retrieved and picked and showed at least eight or nine shot wounds.) The birds were a good lot, the match being shot in exactly one hour. The return match will be shot at Leighton, Pa., on July 14, when the stakes will be doubled. Scores in to-day's race were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fen Cooper | 2122222222021222221222222—24 |
| John Rehig | 22222•2222222222212222120—22—46 |
| Frank Class | 222222222222222222222222•—24 |
| Jas Timmons | 2220201222212222222222222—22—46 |

Other sweeps were shot during the day as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Timmons | 1122211—7 | 22212—5 | 2111—4 |
| Class | 0220222—5 | 22122—5 | 2222—4 |
| Rehig | 1•22101—5 | 22021—4 | 2111—4 |
| Cooper | 2122212—7 | 22121—5 | 2112—4 |
| Hathaway | 2222111—7 | 20122—4 | 0221—3 |
| McGarry | | 20102—3 | 1002—2 |
| Kuhn | | 1020•—2 | 1212—4 |

In the morning before the match commenced two sweeps were shot as follows:

No. 1, 15 live birds: Rehig, Cooper and Class 13, Hathaway 12.

No. 2, 10 live birds: Cooper and Class 10, Rehig and Hathaway 9.

## Illinois State Shoot.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The twenty-second annual convention of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association was held at the Sherman House, Chicago, the evening of June 2. The attendance was good, twenty-seven clubs having appointed delegates. Among new faces present was that of Mr. W. F. White, general traffic manager of the Santa Fé Railroad, a member of the board of directors for the past year. President Shephard asked brevity in the business of the evening, and was brief in his opening address. He made a good presiding officer and pushed through the business of the evening in a very able fashion. In his address he referred to the deaths during the year of Dr. N. Rowe, W. J. Edbrooke and Jas. O'Brien, members of the Association. Eight new clubs were admittted to the Associaion—Alpine, Iroquois, Hennepin and Garden City, of Chicago; also Waukegan, Kewaunee and Canton gun clubs and the Henry Live Bird Club. The Soft Mark Gun Club has been merged into the Garden City Club, and the president ruled this to be a new club. The treasurer reported a balance of $184.18. The board of directors offered no report, but was complimented by the president. Votes of thanks were tendered to the Eureka Gun Club for giving to the Association its 40 per cent. of the purse of the L. C. Smith cup; to Dr. Frothingham for contributing $50 in like manner out of his purse winnings, and to Mr. Wm. Cashmore, of Birmingham, Eng., and to his representative, Dr. Carver, for the contribution of the valuable Cashmore gun.

Col. C. E. Felton introduced a resolution to the effect that the Association should urge the repeal of the license law of North Dakota and other States discriminating against non-resident sportsmen. This brought Mr. Bortree, president of the National Association, to his feet, who spoke for the license law of Dakota. He said that Texas must soon follow with a similar law or see her game go as that of Dakota has gone. It would be a step backward in sportsmanship to pass the above resoulutiou. Col. Felton responded that it was the market shooter and not the sportsman who had cleaned out the Dakota game. Yet he seemed to resent the non-export laws of Dakota, which, he said, looked toward preventing an old or decrepit shooter from buying in the market game which he could not go out and shoot for himself. He said that so long as Dakota asked a license of Chicago shooters the latter could retaliate by declining to help Dakota in her relations to the Chicago game markets. Mr. Bortree replied by citing the Supreme Court decision on the Connecticut case, which clearly gave any State the right to pass such license law as it chose. He was sure North Dakota had passed its law simply in self-defense, as its game was being exterminated by non-residents. Mr. F. S. Baird was also opposed to Col. Felton's resolution. He thought that North Dakota had not discriminated against us any more than we had attempted to discriminate against New York and Boston in market matters. It had a right to do what it had done, and as to the non-export laws and the sale of game, he hoped to see the time when the sale of game would be prohibited altogether. Dakota had been a dumping ground for all sorts of non-resident shooters. It had passed its laws in self-defense, as it had a right to do, and it would be unseemly in the Association to interfere in such a matter. On the putting of the question, Col. Felton's resolution was lost.

Col. Felton introduced a second resolution, this one in regard to the German carp, which he stated were eating up the duck marsh in many localities and increasing in a manner alarming to sportsmen. His resolution asked conference of the officials of the Association with the wardens of other States, in regard to the best way of exterminating the carp, and, if necessary, an attempt to secure proper legislation looking toward that destruction. This resolution was passed.

Col. Felton proposed to introduce a third resolution, protesting against the perpetual muzzle ordinance which was before the city council of Chicago, under whose terms all dogs would be forced to wear a muzzle the year through. Mr. Organ stated that he had been conferring with members of the council committee having this ordinance in charge, and he felt that he could say that the ordinance would never see the light. If it did, he had Mayor Swift's assurance that it would be vetoed. The matter did not take the form of a resolution. Mr. A. C. Patterson introduced notice for a change of the shooting rules, modifying Rule 11 so that it should permit the gun to be held in any position the shooter may choose, instead of below the armpit, as the present form of the rule has it. This goes over to next year. Mr. J. H. Robbins introduced a resolution commending the Memphis Gun Club for its pronounced stand on the subject of dropping for place. Col. Felton called attention to the old-time position of the Illinois Association on this same subject, which he considered ante-dated that referred to. The resolution was lost.

Mr R. S. Mott rose to a question of individual privilege. He represented Mr. J. A. Ruble, who had been notified by the board of directors prior to the tournament that he would not be allowed to take part in the Association contests. Mr. Mott offered a petition with many names of non-resident and resident shooters asking for the reinstatement of Mr. Ruble, who had become by the consolidation of the Soft Mark and Garden City gun clubs a regular member of the Association. Since this was so he could not be barred, unless the whole club was barred. The action of the board was therefore rescinded and Mr. Ruble will not be barred.

Warden Blow was given opportunity for brief remarks. He said he was tired of hearing of the old Blow bill, so he had made a new one which he hoped was good and which he did not want to bear his name, but that of the Citizens' bill. He spoke of the carp question, and said that many game fish were destroyed by fishers who were after carp. Lake Calumet had been devastated by such fishing, and he knew of 15 tons of bass being taken illegally there this year. He knew of 133 tons taken the past year out of one stream. It was a serious question how to destroy these carp, as a law looking to their destruction might destroy a great many game fish also. The best way would be to kill them in the winter time, when they were bedded together in large numbers.

Mr. F. S. Baird, attorney for the Association in the Kewaunee case, recounted the progress in that litigation. He hoped for a decision during this month on the motion for a new trial offered by the sportsmen to the court in the last case, due mention of which has been made in other columns of FOREST AND STREAM. Mr. Baird thought the sportsmen would win this important case.

Chicago was chosen as the place for the holding of the tournament next year. Thanks were extended to the donors of prizes and to the Sherman House. The Association approved the action of the board of directors in passing suitable resolutions upon the death of Dr. Rowe, W. J Edbrooke and James O'Brien. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, C. E. Felton, of Chicago; First Vice-President, Dr. James Pankhurst, of Grand Detour; Second Vice-President, George Franklyn, of Evanston; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank Bissel, of Chicago.

### THE TOURNAMENT.

The weather was favorable and the grounds were in good condition. The birds were of the well-known Watson quality, and for the retrieving of such few of them as were killed John Watson had increased his rolling stock to six dogs in all. The appointments at the grounds were good. Geo. Andrews did the live-bird scoring, Secretary H. B. Meyer attended to the live-bird cash, and Ike and George Watson ran the targets; Jas. Porter refereed the targets very acceptably and W. T. Irwin made a most efficient squad hustler. Messrs. Organ, Mussey and Hamlin, of the board of directors, were of general utility. The Audubon club had its customary hospitable tent, and the tent of Montgomery Ward & Co. was also there, with Mr. Stannard in charge and Mr. G. M. Hoit an occasional visitor. Empire targets and traps were used, Mr. Quimby being on hand throughout the shoot. The gun trade was represented ably by Messrs. H. McMurchy, of the Hunter Arms Co.; Heikes, Elliott and Sylvester for the Winchester Company; S. A. Tucker and A. W. du Bray, of the Parker gun, this being the first Chicago tournament the latter had attended since 1893. Mr. White, of the Austin Powder Company, was on from St. Louis, and Eddie Bingham represented the Du Pont powder.

The tournament was, as it always is, for the most part a live-bird affair, only about 5 000 targets a day being thrown at the best. There were three strong live-bird events, and these practically constituted the entire tournament, though only one was open to others than Association members, the Cashmore gun event, in which the sweep was open to all non-members, though the capital prize was in competition only for members. The main Association event, for the Board of Trade badge, had 71 entries. The badge was won by Albert Bacon, of Henry, using a Parker gun, Du Pont powder and Winchester metal-lined shell. The Association State target championship event, for the L. C. Smith cup, was won by Chauncey M. Powers, of Decatur, with an L. C. Smith gun, E. C. powder and U. M. C. Trap shell. The club team championship, at live birds, was won by Evanston Gun Club, Dixon Gun Club second. In the open tournament at targets, the E. C. cup was won by Richard Merrill, of Milwaukee, who used a Greener gun, E. C. powder and U. M. C. Trap shell.

The Cashmore gun event, for the handsome Cashmore gun given by Wm. Cashmore, of Birmingham, England, through the kindly agency of Dr. W. F. Carver, called out the good entry of 86 shooters, members and non-members, and required the better part of two days for its conclusion. Of the entry, 33 shooters put in the full amount of $30, the purse thus being a handsome one, though split into five moneys. Association members had the option of entering for the gun only for the price of the birds, they to withdraw at the second miss with money refunded for unshot birds. The gun was won by Burt Dunnill, of Fox Lake, Ill., who ran out the only 30 straight made by those in for the gun. Burt Dunnill is a brother of Harry Dunnill, who won the Board of Trade badge last year. They are both old duck shooters. Burt used an L. C. Smith gun, E. C. powder and Winchester metal-lined shell. The tidy Cashmore purse paid $146.50 for first, which was divided on 30 straight by Richard Merrill, of Milwaukee, and Chas. M. Grim, of Clear Lake, Iowa. The former used a Greener gun, with E. C. Powder and U. M. C Trap shell, and Mr. Grim an L. C. Smith gun, with smokeless cases and Schultze powder.

Of the winners at the shoot Mr. Merrill was much in the lead in cash in hand, though Mr. Powers will realize more than he when he receives his percentage of the L. C. Smith cup entry next year. Mr. Grim was next in winnings. Most of this money was made at the live bird scores, for at the targets it was impossible for anyone to make any money, there being no added money and the targets being shot at 3 cents. Reference to the scores will show the quality of the shooting attendance, and what the gait needed to be to live with the field. Elliott broke 104 out of 110 one day and won $1.50 by it. He shot a 94 gait another day and came out 15 cents loser. Rike, of Dayton, shot a 96 gait one day, and came out $3 loser. He broke 117 out of 125 and won only $1 50 by it. Powers, of Decatur, shot a 95 gait all one day and won only $4 85. On one day Merrill fell down to 90 4 per cent. and came out $2.40 loser. Again he broke 98 out of 105 and won only $6.15. The shooters said it required a little better than a 95 per cent. gait all through to come out even on entrance and ammunition. The entry at the target trap was patchy, some 80 shooters participating in all, though much fewer shot through or nearly through.

### NOTES OF THE TOURNAMENT.

Mr. George L. Deiter, winner of the Du Pont trophy in the contest with Mr. Fred Gilbert, said the return race, on Gilbert's challenge to him, would in all probability be shot at Milwaukee and at a date not far distant. In the live-bird sweeps during the week and subsequent to the match neither Deiter nor Gilbert showed what might be called championship form, though Gilbert held together much the better of the two and beat Deiter 10 birds in 40 shot at.

Gilbert has a system. If one will watch him as he loads his gun on going to the score it will be noticed he always puts in his shell so the live reading matter on the base of the shell has its center fairly in the middle of the gun barrel. If by any chance this be changed he will be sure to discover it and fix the shell around before he shoots, apparently believing it shoots straighter so. He does not know his system has been discovered, but the facts were disclosed by Mr. Tucker.

It was Mr. Tucker, by the way, who coached Capt. Du Bray at the target line until he began to break straights and make runs and trills.

Mr. McMurchy rejoiced in a pair of new red shoes of great splendor. It seems that he and Mr. Quimby matched coppers to see who should buy both pairs of shoes. The latter lost, and contented himself with settling for Mr. McMurchy's shoes and going without any for himself. He declared he was on his uppers

Messrs. Powers and Merrill roomed together, ate together, shot together and figured averages all the time when not engaged in the above occupations. The tournament closed with these two enthusiasts begging the trappers to throw them a few birds for practice.

There was present at the shoot the type *par excellence* of the gentle amateur, Col. Bill Settle, of Cincinnati, a gentleman who made many friends. Col. Settle states that he not long ago went to a big tournament at some distance from his home. The trip cost him $250, including his entrance money, and he took down $1.40 in winnings. He seems well named, and for the sake of the sport it is a great pity there are not many more like him.

Wirt, of Cincinnati, was another shooter who made a pleasant impression with all and formed many acquaintances who wish him many returns to Chicago. Although new at live birds he bids fair to prove troublesome soon.

Mr. John W. Cowan, of Butte, Mont., and Mr. Dorsey Burgess, of Salt Lake City, represented the far West very pleasantly and ably. Mr. Cowan is here on business and soon returns to Montana via St. Louis and other stopping points. It will be remembered that he is prominent in sportsmen's affairs in his State, having been elected president of the State Association and done much practical work in the matter of game protection.

Mayor Tom Marshall was on hand and shot in great style. Apparently he was at his best, yet when he missed a bird he softly hummed "She may have seen better days."

Annie Oakley came out for a short time one day, but did not shoot.

Dr. Carver shot targets very well, but was not so fortunate at the live birds.

Mr. Lemm, of Pekin, Ill., was dubbed the "Pearl of Pekin."

Abe, George and John Kleinman were all present. A new face was that of Hollister, a prominent railroad man of this city once active at Chicago traps, but who of late has not done much shooting.

It was a great week for Milwaukee.

Chicago winners were conspicuous by their absence, what Milwaukee did not take out of town went to the duck shooters of Fox Lake and the Illinois River.

The Dixon Gun Club, who won as second prize a town lot at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., state that they are advised that there is very fine bass fishing over their lot, something which must appeal to them as sportsmen.

A few more names adorn Rolla Heikes's gun stock.

Messrs. Budd and Grimm remain in Chicago until Monday before departing for Davenport shoot.

Mr. Paul R. Litzke did the exacting daily work of the slings and arrows showing the flight of the live birds, and deserves entire credit for the chief labor of the carefully arranged FOREST AND STREAM report.

First event: Contest for the Board of Trade diamond badge, emblematic of the championship of the State at live birds, the winner of this year's contest to receive the proceeds of next year's entries for the same prize; 10 live birds per man, $10 entrance:

| | | Ties. |
|---|---|---|
| Bacon | 2222222222—10 | 2212111222 |
| Fahnestock | 1222221112—10 | 2222111220 |
| Bingham | 2222212222—10 | 121120210 |
| Hicks | 2222121222—10 | 11110 |
| Geo Kleinman | 2221112122—10 | 1120 |
| L C Willard | 2122212211—10 | 2210 |
| Powers | 2222222222—10 | 220 |
| Kuss | 2121122222—10 | 20 |
| W Dunnel | 2222222222—10 | 20 |
| Roll | 2211211212—10 | 0 |
| Place | 2221212111—10 | 0 |
| Dicks | 1211111122—10 | 0 |
| J J Smith | 2121112222—10 | 0 |
| B Smith | 2101111212— 9 | 1211221111 |
| Barto | 2222220222— 9 | 2222212222 |
| Reeves | 2221121101— 9 | 1211111122 |
| Peterman | 1202211111— 9 | 2212222110 |
| Franklin | 1121011111— 9 | 12211212• |
| McFarland | 1202222222— 9 | 2122110 |
| Booth | 1111122101— 9 | 221220 |
| Lemm | 0111122121— 9 | 2220 |
| Turtle | 121•222222— 9 | 220 |
| Cummings | 2211112202— 9 | 110 |
| Felton | 1111221202— 9 | 20 |
| Pitzen | 2121221102— 9 | 10 |
| A Kleinman | 2201122222— 9 | 10 |
| Morris | 2221222011— 9 | 0 |
| Heilman | 1212212222— 9 | 0 |
| Ehlers | 1211021112— 9 | 0 |
| Organ | 2222212202— 9 | 0 |
| Hamline | 2022222222— 9 | 0 |
| Eich | 2221011111— 9 | 0 |
| Hoff | 2211212002— 8 | 1121122211 |
| Fortier | 1201022112— 8 | 1121111122 |
| Patterson | 1122100111— 8 | 2222212220 |
| Henry | 0222201121— 8 | 1111120 |
| H Dunnel | 2•21212210— 8 | 1122220 |
| Laflin | 0121111012— 8 | 11110 |
| Mosher | 2022222022— 8 | 21220 |
| Dilg | 1111121001— 8 | 11210 |
| Brace | 2201222202— 8 | 2220 |
| Amburg | 1021222220— 8 | 2120 |
| Buker | 1101111102— 8 | 1110 |
| Royt | 1210122011— 8 | 110 |
| Carver | •222202222— 8 | 210 |
| Von Lengerke | 22221•0121— 8 | 220 |
| Simonetto | 1210011122— 8 | 20 |
| Bissell | 2122012•22— 8 | 10 |
| Shaw | 2120111210— 8 | 0 |
| Pankhurst | 2011122012— 8 | 0 |
| Thompson | 1•2111111•— 8 | 0 |
| Beck | 2212020111— 8 | 0 |
| W Palmer | 1202212•02— 7 | 12212 |
| J Kleinman | 1021111001— 7 | 1120 |
| Stone | 0201111101— 7 | 20 |
| Barr | 01122102•1— 7 | 20 |
| B Dunnel | 2201110102— 7 | 0 |
| Frothingham | 2120220220— 7 | 0 |
| Magruder | 2210012202— 7 | 0 |
| Harbaugh | 2220021202— 7 | • |
| Mussey | 2102202202— 7 | 0 |
| Murphy | 2121100101— 7 | 0 |
| Jones | 0011202110— 6 | 21122 |
| Airey | 2002210101— 6 | 11211 |
| Parker | 2112100001— 6 | 20 |
| L B Gilbert | 0022012220— 6 | 0 |
| Lockie | 2001011120— 6 | 0 |
| S Palmer | 0102•022•2— 6 | 0 |
| Lee | 2010221002— 6 | 0 |

Huxtable and Basse, who also shot in this event, scored 5 and 4 respectively, and were not, therefore, in for any of the prizes.

Of those who scored their 10 straight, Beacon won the badge on the shoot-off, Fahnestock taking the first special prize. The others divided in order named a variety of merchandise prizes.

In the 9 class Smith, Barto, Reeves, Franklin, Peterman and McFarland agreed to divide the money, shooting off for the merchandise prizes.

Of the 8s, Dunnel, Hoff, Fortier, Henry and Patterson divided the money, shooting off for the prizes.

Palmer shot out all those who had scored 7.

Airey and Jones divided, shooting out all those who had scored 6.

Second event: Contest for the L. C. Smith Cup, emblematic of the individual State championship at inanimate targets, the winner of the cup this year to receive 60 per cent. and the club of which he is a member 40 per cent. of the entries at next year's inanimate target event, the winner to execute a bond in the sum of $500 to guarantee the production of the cup next year. 20 targets, 3 unknown traps, entrance $5, Illinois State rules.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Powers | 19 | Robbins | 17 | Heilman | 14 |
| Carver | 19 | Willard | 16 | Hoff | 14 |
| Eich | 19 | Wright | 16 | Alexander | 14 |
| Frothingham | 19 | Dering | 16 | Fortier | 14 |
| Bingham | 18 | Palmer | 16 | Buker | 14 |
| B Dunnel | 18 | Barto | 16 | Castkel | 14 |
| Thompson | 18 | Roll | 16 | Pankhurst | 13 |
| Stannard | 18 | Shaw | 15 | Dunnel | 13 |
| Mosher | 18 | Lemm | 15 | Harbaugh | 13 |
| G Kleinman | 18 | B Smith | 15 | Beacon | 13 |
| Henry | 18 | Adams | 15 | Baker | 12 |
| H Dunnel | 17 | Studley | 15 | Palmer | 11 |
| Patterson | 17 | Magruder | 15 | Church | 11 |
| Hicks | 17 | Steck | 15 | Murphy | 11 |
| Kuss | 17 | Madden | 15 | Lockie | 9 |
| Humphrey | 17 | Peterman | 15 | Jones | 9 |
| Parker | 17 | Hesler | 15 | Cummings | 7 |
| Durno | 17 | | | | |

The tie was shot off at 10 targets, Powers winning by breaking his 10; Carver and Eich scored 9 each, and Frothingham 8.

E. C. powder cup event: 25 targets, open to the world, $3, 5 moneys, 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent., known traps and angles:

| | | Ties. |
|---|---|---|
| Merrill | 1111111111111111111111111—25 | 1111111111—10 |
| Heikes | 1111111111111111111111111—25 | 0111111111— 9 |
| Frothingham | 1111111111111111111111111—25 | 1011101111— 8 |
| Patterson | 1111111111111111111111111—25 | 0101111110— 7 |
| King | 1111111111111111111111111—25 | 0011111101— 7 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bingham | 24 | Fogle | 23 | Peters | 21 |
| Stannard | 24 | Willard | 23 | Morris | 21 |
| Powers | 24 | Humphrey | 23 | Van Vleck | 21 |
| Gilbert | 24 | Jones | 24 | Barto | 21 |
| Elliott | 24 | Carver | 23 | W Palmer | 21 |
| Rike | 24 | Stanley | 23 | Eich | 21 |
| Roll | 24 | Lemm | 22 | Lockie | 20 |
| Edwards | 24 | Fortur | 22 | A Kleinman | 20 |
| Buker | 24 | Pitzen | 22 | Wirt | 19 |
| Durno | 24 | Wright | 22 | W Dunnel | 19 |
| Barr | 24 | Thompson | 22 | T Hall | 18 |
| Henry | 24 | Deiter | 22 | Settles | 18 |
| McMurchy | 24 | B White | 22 | Alexander | 18 |
| G Hall | 23 | Magruder | 22 | Hoffman | 18 |
| Budd | 23 | Steck | 22 | Harbaugh | 17 |
| Adams | 23 | Parker | 22 | Studley | 17 |
| H Dunnel | 23 | Kuss | 21 | Baker | 16 |
| Mosher | 23 | G Kleinman | 21 | Church | 14 |
| Dering | 23 | | | | |

### FIRST DAY.

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | *6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *10* | *15* | *15* | *15* | *10* | *12* | *15* |
| Gilbert | 9 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 14 |
| Bingham | 10 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 7 | .. |
| Lockie | 8 | 12 | 11 | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| Van Vleck | 9 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| J Hall | 10 | 15 | 14 | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| Fogli | 8 | 11 | 14 | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| Frothingham | .. | 12 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| A W Adams | .. | 15 | 13 | 11 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Merrill | .. | 14 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 11 | .. |
| Ruble | .. | 13 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 10 | .. |
| Elliott | .. | 14 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 14 |
| B Dunnill | .. | 15 | 14 | 12 | .. | 8 | .. |
| Budd | .. | 15 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 15 |
| Peters | .. | 12 | 13 | .. | 9 | .. | .. |
| W Dunnill | 6 | 14 | .. | 10 | .. | 8 | .. |
| Powers | .. | 13 | 15 | .. | 9 | 10 | .. |
| Roll | 9 | .. | 15 | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| Heikes | .. | 14 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| Stannard | .. | 14 | .. | 10 | 10 | 8 | .. |
| Rike | .. | 12 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | *6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *10* | *15* | *15* | *15* | *10* | *12* | *15* |
| Studley | .. | .. | 11 | 9 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Buker | .. | .. | 14 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 15 |
| Robbins | .. | .. | 13 | 11 | 8 | 5 | .. |
| Hollister | .. | .. | 12 | 9 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Alexander | .. | .. | 10 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Steck | .. | .. | 15 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 14 |
| Carver | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 10 | 8 | 14 |
| Thompson | .. | .. | 14 | 7 | 8 | .. | .. |
| McMurchy | .. | .. | 14 | 11 | 9 | 11 | .. |
| Settle | .. | .. | 14 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 12 |
| King | .. | .. | 12 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 13 |
| Grimm | .. | .. | 13 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| Wirt | .. | .. | 12 | 5 | 8 | .. | 15 |
| Dering | .. | .. | 12 | 12 | 8 | 6 | .. |
| Durno | .. | .. | 15 | 11 | 6 | .. | 14 |
| Tate | .. | .. | 12 | 12 | 9 | .. | .. |
| Hoffman | .. | .. | 15 | 10 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Henry | .. | .. | 15 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 14 |
| Baker | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 6 | 8 | .. |

* Event No. 6 was at 6 pairs.

### SECOND DAY.

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *15* | *15* | *20* | *25* | *10* | *15* | *15* |
| Ruble | 14 | 14 | 17 | 22 | 9 | 13 | 13 |
| Grimm | 13 | 11 | 15 | 23 | 9 | 13 | 10 |
| Marshall | 14 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 10 | 14 | 13 |
| Carver | 12 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 8 | 13 | .. |
| Budd | 15 | 14 | 19 | 24 | 9 | 15 | 11 |
| Gilbert | 15 | 15 | 17 | 24 | 9 | 15 | 11 |
| Alexander | 13 | 11 | .. | 22 | 8 | 12 | 12 |
| Durno | 13 | 13 | 17 | 25 | 10 | 14 | 11 |
| Cook | 10 | 12 | 16 | .. | 8 | 13 | 12 |
| Bingham | 13 | 15 | 17 | 24 | 9 | 14 | 12 |
| W Stannard | 15 | 13 | .. | .. | 9 | 13 | .. |
| Davis | 14 | .. | 8 | 19 | 9 | 10 | .. |
| Dart | 10 | 10 | 16 | 14 | 5 | 13 | .. |
| Deiter | 11 | 12 | 15 | 23 | 7 | 15 | 13 |
| Buker | 15 | 14 | 18 | 24 | 10 | 11 | 14 |
| Rike | 15 | 14 | 17 | 25 | 9 | 14 | 11 |
| A W Adams | 14 | 14 | 15 | 22 | 10 | 12 | .. |

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *15* | *15* | *20* | *25* | *10* | *15* | *15* |
| G Hall | 14 | 12 | .. | 24 | 10 | 10 | .. |
| Wirt | 13 | 14 | 16 | 24 | 7 | 12 | .. |
| Roll | 15 | 13 | 17 | 23 | 10 | 15 | 12 |
| McMurchy | 12 | 14 | 19 | 23 | .. | 15 | 14 |
| Elliott | 15 | 11 | 19 | 25 | 10 | 14 | 12 |
| Mack | 14 | 13 | 18 | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| Merrill | 15 | 15 | 19 | 25 | .. | 10 | 13 |
| Powers | 15 | 14 | 20 | 25 | .. | 14 | .. |
| G Kleinman | 14 | 15 | 15 | 21 | 10 | 9 | 12 |
| Baker | 11 | 13 | 15 | 23 | 10 | 12 | .. |
| Henry | 14 | 13 | 20 | 20 | .. | .. | 13 |
| Heikes | 15 | 14 | 19 | 19 | .. | 15 | 15 |
| Magruder | 15 | 13 | .. | 23 | .. | 12 | .. |
| Dunnell | .. | .. | 18 | 23 | .. | 14 | 13 |
| Kuss | .. | 12 | 18 | 22 | 10 | 13 | 11 |
| Dunnell | .. | .. | 18 | 23 | .. | 14 | 13 |

### THIRD DAY.

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *20* | *15* | *20* | *10* | *25* | *10* | *15* | *20* | *15* |
| Durno | 18 | 13 | 18 | 8 | 20 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 10 |
| G Hall | 18 | 15 | 17 | 8 | 17 | .. | .. | 17 | 10 |
| Elliott | 19 | 15 | 18 | 9 | 24 | 9 | 13 | .. | .. |
| Buker | 20 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 20 | 8 | 14 | 19 | 10 |
| Wirt | 18 | 13 | 18 | 8 | .. | .. | 10 | 19 | .. |
| Cook | 18 | 14 | 20 | .. | 25 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 9 |
| Rike | 18 | 13 | 20 | .. | 23 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 13 |
| Marshall | 20 | 14 | 19 | 10 | 22 | 8 | 14 | 15 | 13 |
| Budd | 18 | 15 | 19 | .. | 24 | 6 | 15 | 19 | 14 |
| Heikes | 19 | .. | 19 | .. | 24 | .. | .. | 19 | 15 |
| Carver | 17 | 13 | 17 | 10 | 23 | 9 | 14 | 19 | 12 |
| Thomas | 14 | 13 | 18 | 7 | 23 | 9 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| Roll | 19 | 14 | 18 | 10 | 25 | 10 | 15 | 20 | .. |
| Henry | 15 | 14 | 18 | 10 | .. | .. | 13 | 15 | 14 |
| Deiter | 15 | 12 | .. | .. | 19 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 |
| Steck | 18 | 13 | 19 | 10 | 21 | 7 | 12 | 17 | 13 |
| Davy | 18 | 13 | 17 | 8 | .. | 7 | 11 | 18 | 10 |
| Dering | 18 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 8 | 13 | 15 | .. |
| Grimm | 18 | 15 | 19 | .. | 24 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 14 |
| Gilbert | 20 | 15 | 19 | 10 | 23 | .. | 15 | 20 | 14 |
| Geo Kleinman | 18 | 12 | 17 | .. | 21 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Parker | .. | 12 | .. | 10 | 23 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Frothingham | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Merrill | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | 20 | 14 |
| Kibbey | .. | 14 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 14 | 14 | .. |
| Adams | .. | 14 | 16 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 15 | .. |
| Mack | .. | 9 | .. | 4 | .. | 8 | 10 | 16 | .. |
| F Stannard | .. | 14 | 19 | .. | .. | 10 | 13 | .. | .. |
| Powers | .. | 13 | 19 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 20 | .. |
| McMurchy | .. | 14 | 18 | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| McKay | .. | 14 | 18 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Castle | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 13 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| De Wolf | 11 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 8 | 14 | 14 | 10 |
| Elwell | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 7 | 12 | .. | .. |
| Willard | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 9 | 14 | .. | .. |
| Fortier | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 14 | 20 | 10 |
| Hollister | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 12 | 16 | .. |
| Warner | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 19 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |

Special event, 50 targets, $5, 5 unknown traps, one man up:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Merrill | 44 | Rike | 43 | Bingham | 37 |
| Budd | 44 | H Dunnill | 41 | Stannard | 37 |
| Marshall | 43 | Heikes | 40 | Grimm | 35 |
| McMurchy | 43 | Powers | 40 | Carter | 31 |

Third event, the club team championship, open to teams of four men from any club members of the State Association; entrance, price of birds only:

*Trap score type—Copyright, 1896, by Forest and Stream Publishing Co.*

Evanston Gun Club.

Dilg ....... 5 4 5 3 5 5 4 5 3 2 5 / 1 2 • 2 1 1 2 2 1 0— 8
Franklin ....... 1 1 5 1 3 4 4 2 4 5 / 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 0 1 1— 9
J J Smith ....... 1 3 4 5 2 4 3 1 3 1 / 1 • 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2— 9
Beck ....... 5 2 1 5 1 3 1 3 3 3 / 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1—10—36

Dixon Gun Club.

Dr Parkhurst ....... 1 4 5 1 3 5 1 5 1 3 / 0 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2— 9
Morris ....... 5 5 4 4 1 4 2 1 3 2 / 0 • 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2— 8
Slim Smith ....... 4 1 2 4 3 5 5 5 2 1 / 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1—10
Jones ....... 1 4 3 1 5 5 1 5 1 4 / 2 1 1 0 1 2 1 0 1 1— 8—35

Garden City Gun Club.

Geo Kleinman ....... 3 2 2 1 4 1 3 3 2 1 / 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 • • 1— 8
Harris ....... 4 5 2 2 2 1 3 5 4 4 / 1 2 0 1 1 1 0 1 2 0— 7
A Kleinman ....... 1 3 4 3 3 3 5 3 5 1 / 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1—10
Ruble ....... 2 2 5 1 4 3 3 3 3 2 / 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2—10—35

Eureka Gun Club.
Marshall ....... 12122•2121— 9
Patterson ....... 12•2222222— 9
A W Adams ....... 2212201222— 9
Stannard ....... 1202200212— 7—34

Audubon Gun Club.
J Kleinman ....... 1111200002— 6
Mussey ....... 0220222102— 7
Frothingham ....... 2222220222— 9
Felton ....... 2112121222—10—22

Chicago Gun Club.
Stone ....... 0200120201— 5
Eich ....... 2111211•11— 9
Bingham ....... 2121111102— 9
Organ ....... 2222202022— 8—31

Rockford Gun Club.
Thompson ....... •211222110— 8
Buker ....... 2211102•12— 8
Durno ....... 0111012011— 7
Henry ....... 2122111200— 8—31

Garfield Gun Club.
Kuss ....... 22•0022120— 6
Shaw ....... 1012110201— 7
W Palmer ....... 1•22220220— 7
Hicks ....... 2122111221—10—30

Henry Gun Club.
Peterman ....... 1201102121— 8
Forest ....... 02••200201— 4
Barr ....... 1111110101— 7
Beacon ....... 2122222222—10—29

Diana Gun Club.
Ehlers ....... 2122212120— 9
Burmeister ....... 01010•1011— 5
Murphy ....... 1102001102— 6
Cummings ....... 2101111111— 9—20

Prairie Gun Club.
Hamline ....... 012222121•— 8
Shepard ....... 212220•010— 6
Mott ....... 0120011121— 7
Meyers ....... 2000120220— 5—26

Alpine Gun Club.
Church ....... 0000000010— 1
Simminette ....... 1012011101— 7
Tony ....... 20222•2210— 7
Barto ....... 0222222022— 8—23

Gilman Gun Club.
Mosher ....... 1200010200— 4
Magruder ....... •211112000— 6
Madden ....... 12••221112— 8—18

Kewanee Gun Club.
Baker ....... 2010002221— 6
Alexander ....... 2002022020— 5

Summer Gun Club.
Von Lengerke ....... 0901221022— 7
Dicks ....... 22221102•2— 9
Parker ....... 1222022011— 9
Dering ....... 2202210218— 8—33

Genesee Gun Club.
Harbough ....... 2101012102— 7
Carver ....... 22222•022•— 7
Laflin ....... 2011100111— 7
Powers ....... 2221211121—10—31

Elgin Gun Club.
S M Adams ....... 0102200111— 6
Doe ....... 2122221102— 9
Keeley ....... 1200120011— 6
Nish ....... 2211102122— 9—30

Hennepin Gun Club.
Geo Airey ....... 1212111222—10
Hoyt ....... 2211001121— 8
Rehm ....... 0010000202— 3
McFarland ....... 1220222222— 9—30

Pekin Gun Club.
Hindert ....... 2220020200— 5
Lemm ....... 12•0101221— 7
Heilman ....... 2011121221— 9
Hoff ....... 1121110201— 8—29

Blue Island Gun Club.
Geo Bowman ....... 1102202012— 7
Roll ....... 0122220022— 7
Kruger ....... 0020110021— 5
W Kruger ....... 0110112222— 8—27

Pastakee Gun Club.
H Dunnell ....... 0122120111— 8
Pitzer ....... 0002002222— 5
B Dunnel ....... 0201121120— 7
W Dunnel ....... 2022002221— 7—27

Douglas Gun Club.
Carter ....... 1110121111— 9
McCarthy ....... 0•02020201— 4
Petrie ....... 2122002111— 8—21

Calumet Gun Club.
Lamphere ....... 2121•20022— 7
Turtle ....... 110200•210— 5
Booth ....... 1120022112— 8—20

South Chicago Gun Club.
Willard ....... 012•012200— 5
Reeves ....... 12101•111•— 7
Sibley ....... 2010020210— 5—17
Studley ....... 11•00•2221— 6—17

The Douglas, Calumet, Gilman, South Chicago and Kewanee Gun Clubs withdrew after three men on each team had shot their scores.

THE OPEN TOURNAMENT.

First event, Cashmore gun event, sweepstakes, open to all; 20 live birds, entrance $20, birds included; 5 moneys, 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent. In this contest members of the Association only are eligible to win the gun, sweepstakes open to the world. Any Association member desiring to enter for gun only can do so by paying for birds, but must withdraw after two misses, when money will be refunded for birds not shot at.

*Trap score type—Copyright 1896 by Forest and Stream Publishing Co.*

Merrill ....... 4 2 4 4 2 4 2 2 4 2 4 5 2 3 1 4 1 3 4 4 / 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2—20
Grimm ....... 2 4 1 5 4 4 2 4 2 4 1 5 3 2 4 2 3 2 4 3 / 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2—20
B Dunnill ....... 1 1 5 3 2 5 2 3 2 3 4 4 1 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 / 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2—20
Budd ....... 1 3 4 5 5 4 5 1 3 2 4 3 4 1 3 1 2 5 3 3 / 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2—19
Powers ....... 3 2 5 5 1 4 4 5 4 3 3 3 5 2 1 4 3 3 4 4 / 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 • 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2—19
Pankhurst ....... 4 5 1 4 5 5 4 5 4 3 5 3 1 1 2 4 3 4 2 5 / 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 0 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2—19
Roll ....... 5 2 4 2 4 1 5 2 5 3 4 5 4 4 4 2 1 4 2 1 / 2 2 2 1 • 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2—19
Shaw ....... 2 4 1 4 2 4 1 5 5 1 3 2 3 4 2 4 4 1 4 1 / 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 0 1 2—19
Ruble ....... 3 4 2 2 2 2 1 4 5 5 4 1 1 2 3 4 4 2 5 4 / 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 0 2 1 2 2 0 2 2—18
Marshall ....... 2 4 2 5 1 1 4 3 3 2 2 5 1 3 4 2 4 1 2 2 / 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 0 1 2 • 2 2 2 1 2 2—18
H Dunnill ....... 2 5 2 4 1 2 2 3 2 2 2 5 3 4 1 5 3 3 5 3 / 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 0 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 0—18
Gilbert ....... 5 3 2 3 2 1 2 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 3 4 2 3 5 5 / 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2—18
Heikes ....... 2 3 5 2 5 1 5 4 2 1 5 2 5 3 3 2 3 3 4 3 / 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2—18
Cook ....... 5 3 4 3 4 5 4 3 3 3 3 5 2 5 3 5 5 5 2 4 / 2 1 1 2 2 • 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—18
Frothingham ....... 2 4 5 3 4 3 5 3 3 1 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 3 / 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 1 1—17
A Kleinman ....... 1 1 2 1 4 3 3 5 5 5 5 2 2 2 2 2 5 4 1 5 / 1 1 2 0 2 1 1 2 2 1 • 2 1 2 1 1 2 0 1 2—17
McMurchy ....... 1 3 2 2 5 3 3 5 4 5 4 1 5 3 4 4 3 2 5 1 / 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 0 2 2 0 1 0 2 1 1—17
R Smith ....... 2 4 5 4 2 4 4 5 5 5 3 5 4 2 4 3 3 2 4 4 / 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 0 0 1—17
Elliott ....... 3 4 3 2 4 5 3 4 5 1 4 2 5 5 4 4 5 4 3 2 / • 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—17
Du Bray ....... 2 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 3 4 5 5 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 / 2 0 2 2 2 2 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 1 1 2 2 2—17
Dr Carver ....... 2 3 2 5 2 1 1 4 1 1 3 5 5 2 4 4 1 5 4 3 / 0 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 0 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2—16
Nish ....... 4 4 3 4 1 2 5 3 3 4 2 1 1 4 5 5 3 5 / 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 1 0 —16
S Palmer ....... 2 4 4 4 5 2 3 2 3 1 5 4 3 1 1 5 4 4 3 4 / 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 2 0 0 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2—16
Hicks ....... 2 3 1 5 5 2 3 4 4 1 2 3 3 5 3 5 4 3 5 4 / 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 1 1—16
Bingham ....... 2 5 3 2 2 3 3 3 2 1 3 1 3 5 2 4 2 1 2 3 / 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 0 2—16
Dilg ....... 3 5 4 1 5 4 4 1 5 3 5 2 2 4 3 4 1 4 3 3 / 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 1 0 1 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 1 0—15
Eich ....... 5 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 5 5 2 1 3 3 3 5 4 1 2 4 / 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 • 2 2 1 1 1 2 0 0 2 • 1 0—15
Brace ....... 4 4 4 1 3 3 5 4 5 4 2 1 2 1 5 1 1 5 1 3 / 2 0 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 0 2 0 2 1 2 2 0 2 0—15
Wirt ....... 2 1 1 5 1 1 5 2 1 1 5 5 4 5 3 1 2 5 4 2 / 2 2 1 0 2 • 2 2 2 0 • 2 0 2 2 2 1 1 0 2—14

Deiter 14, Cummings 13, J. Kleinman 12, B. Smith 12, Kuss 12, W. Palmer 11, Doe 10, Steck 9, Harbough 9, Amberg 9, Carter 9, Parker 9, Willard 9, Barto 9, Franklin 8, Henry 8, Bicker 8, Bacon 8, Holden 7, G. Kleinman 7, Pitzen 7, Morris 7. Forest 6, Fortier 6, Simonette 6, Bissell 6, Patterson 6, Hollister 6, Lewis 5, J. J. Smith 5, Boeber 5, Wadsworth 5, Jones 5, De Wolf 4, W. S. Adams 4, Felton 4, Peterman 4, Hamline 4, Lee 4, Lemm 3, Durno 3, Zackaria 3, W. Dunnill 3, Barr 2, Cleaver 2, Meyers 2, Ehlers 2, A. W. Adams 2, Wilcox 1, Petrie 1 Stagg 1, Mussey 1, Mallander 0, Dicks 0, McCauley 0, McCarthy 0, Morris 0.

Ten live birds, $7.50, 5 moneys:
Gilbert ....... 10
Marshall ....... 10
H Dunnill ....... 10
Hicks ....... 10
Kleinman ....... 10
B Smith ....... 9
B Dunnill ....... 9
Budd ....... 9
Powers ....... 8
Roll ....... 8
Du Bray ....... 8
Bingham ....... 8
G Kleinman ....... 8
Grimm ....... 8
J Smith ....... 8
Merrill ....... 7
Pankhurst ....... 7
McMurchy ....... 7
S Palmer ....... 7
Dr Carver ....... 7
Wirt ....... 6
Deiter ....... 6
W Palmer ....... 6

Twelve live birds, $5, 4 moneys: Marshall 12, Powers 12, Gilbert 11, Roll 11, Hall 11, Deiter 10, Lewis 10, Hicks 9, Palmer 8, Wirt 7.

1206 BOYCE BUILDING, Chicago. E. HOUGH.

## The Pittsburg Programme.

THE Pittsburg, Pa., Gun Club announced early in the spring of this year that it would hold a tournament in June and add $500 to the purses. A little later it claimed as its dates June 23-25, the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the week following the Chamberlin Cartridge Company's tournament at Cleveland, O. The trip from Cleveland to Pittsburg is only 130 miles and it was unquestionably with the idea of catching a portion of the attendance at Paul North's tournament that the Pittsburg Gun Club chose its dates, and wisely too, to our way of thinking.

There are several reasons why the Pittsburg tournament should be a success. In the first place there is the fact cited above—its dates following immediately after the Cleveland shoot. Next, the success of all previous tournaments given by this enterprising organization. Again, the amount of added money, $500; perhaps not a large amount as such things go, but still a good round sum for any club similarly situated to voluntarily donate to the shooters for the sake of insuring a good shoot. Lastly, a capital programme and a thoroughly capable management organized to carry out that programme. FOREST AND STREAM is not given to taffy, but it never hesitates to give credit where credit is due. It is only necessary, therefore, to give the make-up of the management to prove that what we have said of that body is a fact simply and plainly stated; "Managers, Elmer E. Shaner, Jim Crow, Old Hoss; assistant managers, John Wright and W. J. McCrickart." The first three are, as the introduction quoted below says, "well and favorably known." The two last-named will be recognized better under their usual titles of "Blinks" and Bill McCrickart. Contestants in this year's Grand American Handicap will readily remember these two gentlemen. So much for the management. All the other committees are composed of men capable of carrying out their allotted duties. Visitors at the Pittsburg shoot need not be afraid of being left out in the cold.

Speaking of the introduction to the programme, the following extracts will explain many things without further words:

"The Pittsburg Gun Club was the first, in fact, the only shooting club in this section, to introduce added money at its tournaments. This year it purposes adding $500 in cash to the purses, a sum far in excess of any amount ever added at a tournament given in this vicinity. The entire sum will be added exclusively by the club, not $1 of it being solicited or received by subscription; it will therefore be readily understood that it is not the wish or desire of the club to enrich its treasury at the expense of the sportsmen taking part in the tournament. It is the intention, in order to facilitate the shooting, the programme as arranged being so varied and lengthy, to have three traps in position. Different styles of inanimate target shooting will be introduced, that the expert as well as the most captious amateur will hold that his interest has been subserved. The immediate management of the tournament will be in the hands of Elmer E. Shaner, Jim Crow and Old Hoss, all of whom are well and favorably known wherever the sport of trap-shooting is indulged in. The success of previous tournaments under the same management is a sufficient guarantee of what may be expected at the present. If at the close of the tournament the sportsmen taking part in same are satisfied that they have been fairly treated and had an enjoyable time, then the club's object in the giving of this shoot will have been attained."

As stated above, three sets of traps will be in position; these will be bluerock traps, bluerock targets being used. On two sets of traps the following programme will be shot out each day: Five 15-target events, $2, $10 added to each purse, four moneys; five 20 target events, $2.50, $20 added to each purse, five moneys. All these events will be at unknown angles.

On the third set of traps the programme is a different one. For the first day, June 23, this set will be taken up with the decision of the Pittsburg Gun Club's annual handicap target race, 100 to 115 targets, 16yds. rise, unknown angles, $5, targets extra, $50 added to the purse, 5 moneys. In addition to first money the American E. C. Powder Company will present a silver cup to the winner. The system of handicapping is explained thus: "The expert shots will shoot at 100 targets, while the less skillful shots will be allowed to shoot at from 1 to 15 targets more than 100. No shooter will be scored more than 100 breaks. All handicaps will be secret, no shooter knowing how many extra targets he will be allowed to shoot at until the bell rings for him to drop out, his score having been finished. By this system of handicapping interest will be maintained until the last shot is fired."

On the second and third days of the shoot, June 24-25, the third set of traps will be kept busy with a programme of four 15-target events, $1.50, 4 moneys, expert rule, one man up. This style of shooting, once so popular, is fast coming into popularity again, so that we may take it for granted that the No. 3 set of traps will not lack for patronage.

All shells forwarded in care of Elmer E. Shaner, 122 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa., will be delivered at the grounds free of charge. The shoot will take place at Exposition Park, six minutes' ride from the center of Pittsburg or Allegheny City. Headquarters for shooters are Hotel Anderson, Penn avenue and Sixth street, and Hotel Willey, 15 Sixth street. Any further information can be readily obtained by addressing the secretary of the club, Elmer E. Shaner, at address given above.

## South Side Gun Club, of Milwaukee.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 31.—The twelfth annual tournament of the above-named club was held at the club grounds, Lake Station, May 28 to 30. The attendance was not very large, as no special inducements were offered, there being no added money announced. The entries ran higher on the third day than on any of the previous days. There were some shooters present from the neighboring cities, among the number being J. A. R. Elliott, of Kansas City. Jim shot a 97 per cent. gait on the second day, and made one run of 105, and that evening when he had counted his receipts he found that he was just $4.25 ahead of the game. He might have duplicated the feat on the last day, but unfortunately he was taken very sick that night, but nevertheless he shot in all the events on the following day, but of course could not shoot up to his usual form. Then there was John Ruble, of Chicago. When I saw John he was bewailing his misfortune. On the second day he broke 30 straight and paid an entrance fee of $3, and only received in return $1.85.

The programme consisted of all kinds of events, ranging from 10 to 30-target events, and most of the events were known traps and angles. The targets were thrown from 35 to 40yds. One of the principal events on the last day was the Plankinton Hotel purse, $25. This event had twenty-two entries, and each paid $2.50 for the privilege of shooting for the $25; no more, no less. Targets were thrown at 3 cents each.

Below are the scores:

FIRST DAY, MAY 28.

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *10* | *15* | *20* | *25* | *20* | *20* | *15* | *10* | *10* | *10* |
| Foster | 10 | 11 | 16 | 23 | 20 | .. | 14 | .. | 8 | 7 |
| Elliott | 10 | 13 | 19 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 15 | .. | 9 | 9 |
| Henry | 9 | 13 | 16 | 23 | 16 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| Drought | 5 | 7 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 10 | .. | 4 | 7 |
| Johnson | 9 | 13 | 17 | 24 | 17 | 15 | 14 | .. | 7 | 6 |
| Field | 9 | .. | 14 | .. | 16 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 7 |
| Ruble | 9 | 14 | 19 | 24 | .. | 14 | 13 | .. | 4 | 10 |
| Rock | 7 | 12 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Adiald | .. | 11 | 16 | .. | 17 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Taylor | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 15 | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| Burham | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 12 | 13 | .. | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Klapinski | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| Vose | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 5 |
| Schuchardt | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 19 | 16 | .. | 10 | 6 | 8 |
| Keeley | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 16 | 8 | .. | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| Jones | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 16 | .. | .. | 7 | 2 | .. |
| Hobbs | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 13 | .. | .. | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| Carmichael | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 16 | .. | .. | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| Marling | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 12 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| Williams | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Meunier | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. |

The first six events were the regular events and the last four were extras. Event No. 6 was at 10 pairs.

SECOND DAY, MAY 29.

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *10* | *15* | *20* | *25* | *30* | *15* | *10* | *10* | *20* | *10* |
| Elliott | 10 | 15 | 17 | 23 | 30 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 |
| Foster | 10 | 11 | 16 | 16 | 26 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 9 |
| Drought | 10 | 12 | 18 | .. | .. | 12 | 8 | 9 | .. | 9 |
| F Kaufman | 9 | 12 | 17 | 21 | 30 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 8 |
| Williams | 8 | 13 | 17 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rock | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 8 |
| Keeley | 8 | 14 | 19 | 22 | .. | 15 | 7 | 9 | .. | .. |
| Marling | 10 | 13 | 18 | 21 | .. | 13 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| A Kaufman | 7 | 11 | 16 | 21 | 20 | 13 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hamilton | 8 | 12 | 13 | 15 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Schuchardt | 8 | 13 | 17 | 23 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 9 | .. | 9 |
| Dart | 6 | 11 | 14 | 12 | .. | 11 | 8 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Henry | 8 | 13 | 18 | 18 | .. | 8 | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| Vose | 5 | 13 | 15 | 19 | .. | 10 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 8 |
| Johnson | 8 | 15 | 18 | 23 | .. | 13 | 9 | 10 | .. | 9 |
| Burham | 9 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 25 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 8 |
| Stein | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 26 | 14 | 10 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Ruble | 9 | 14 | .. | 25 | 30 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Lewis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 9 |
| Thomas | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | 9 | 19 | 9 |
| Meixner | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 10 |
| Farber | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | .. | .. | 9 | 16 | 7 |
| Peters | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 8 | 9 | 19 | 10 |
| Dickens | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 14 | 6 |
| Carmichael | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 17 | 7 |
| Gunis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 7 |
| Frieze | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 6 |

A two-men team race was also shot, 25 targets per man. Four teams entered and the contest resulted as follows:

Wisconsin Gun Club: Farber 25, Meixner 23—48.
South Side Gun Club: Johnson 24, Drought 23—47.
National Gun Club: Lewis 22, Thomas 22—44.
Two Rivers Gun Club: F. Kaufman 23, A. Kaufman 20—43.

THIRD DAY, MAY 30.

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *10* | *15* | *20* | *25* | *30* | *20* | *10* | *30* |
| Elliott | 10 | 14 | 19 | 21 | 25 | 16 | 6 | 29 |
| Peters | 8 | 18 | 17 | 23 | 26 | .. | 8 | 26 |
| Foster | 8 | 14 | 15 | 23 | 19 | .. | 8 | 27 |
| Frieze | 6 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kurtz | 9 | 11 | 15 | 23 | 22 | .. | 8 | 28 |
| Adiald | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 22 |
| Menominee | 8 | 9 | 17 | 22 | 26 | 15 | 5 | 25 |
| Wood | 8 | .. | 15 | 19 | .. | 14 | .. | 22 |
| Gault | 8 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 25 |
| Land | 6 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 21 |
| Kaufman | 8 | 15 | 13 | 21 | .. | 9 | 9 | 26 |
| Winston | .. | 10 | 17 | 18 | 23 | .. | 6 | 21 |
| Williams | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 24 |
| Rock | .. | .. | 17 | 18 | 24 | .. | .. | 28 |
| Drought | .. | .. | 16 | 22 | 26 | .. | .. | 23 |
| Farber | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 24 | 12 | 8 | 24 |
| Thomas | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | .. | 10 | 25 |
| Lewis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| Gerber | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 8 | 25 |
| Carmichael | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 9 | 22 |

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *10* | *15* | *20* | *25* | *30* | *20* | *10* | *30* |
| Stone | 9 | 11 | .. | 22 | 20 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Dering | 9 | 13 | 19 | 23 | 27 | 18 | 10 | 29 |
| Estburg | 8 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 25 | 17 | 9 | 27 |
| Machus | 9 | 13 | .. | 20 | 25 | 17 | 9 | 27 |
| Jasper | 7 | 15 | .. | 22 | 28 | 12 | 6 | 29 |
| Durham | 8 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 27 | 14 | 8 | 23 |
| Field | 5 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| Johnson | 10 | 14 | 17 | 24 | 28 | 9 | 9 | 27 |
| Hobbs | 6 | 10 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ruble | 9 | 14 | .. | 24 | 28 | .. | 8 | 27 |
| Schuchardt | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 9 | 26 |
| Enos | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 25 |
| Klapinski | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 24 |
| Marling | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 16 |
| Dawson | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 14 |
| Dickens | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 21 |
| Vose | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 16 |
| Bunker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 16 |
| Meixner | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 11 |
| Fuller | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 29 |

The following shot only in one event: Henry scored 21 in event 4; Rye 4, Wurst 8, Hartley 8 and Fricker 4 in event 8; Roehr 22, Munier 22, Dietrich 16 and Armer 17 in event 9. There was also a miss-and-out event which had 14 entries; this was won by Jasper, who scored 25 out of 26. Event No. 7 was 10 pairs.

PAUL R. LITZKE.

## Boston Gun Club.

BOSTON, June 8.—This Wednesday afternoon marked the beginning of the last half of the Boston Gun Club's summer prize series, and a dozen of the old standbys met to continue the success of the series. Eight shooters have already completed prize scores, with four shoots to come, allowing of improvement. Gordon at 18yds. was high to-day with 22, a fine score even with favorable weather conditions. Six straights were made, two each by Miskay and Sawyer, and one each by Williams and King. An enjoyable four-men team match was shot at 20 targets, 10 unknown and 10 known, team No. 2 defeating No. 1 by 8 targets. Scores were: Team No. 2—Sawyer 19, Williams 18, Spencer 16, Brown 11; total 64. Team No. 1—Gordon 17, Miskay 17, Nichols 14, Pond 8; total 56. Other events as follows:

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *10* | *10* | *10* | *5* | *10* | *15* | *10* | *10* | *10* | *10* | *10* | *10* | *5* |
| Gordon | 9 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 4 |
| Brown | 7 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| Miskay | 8 | 7 | 9 | 2 | .. | 13 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| Sawyer | 9 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| Pond | 5 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Horace | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 9 | 3 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Williams | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | .. | 12 | 8 | 6 | .. | 8 | 10 | .. | .. |
| Butler | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spencer | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 3 |
| Nichols | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| King | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 9 | 9 | 3 |

Events Nos. 1, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 13 were known angles; Nos. 2, 7, 11 and 12 unknown, No. 8 pairs, No. 4 unknown traps, No. 3 reverse.

Prize match, sixth contest, 25 targets, 15 known and 10 unknown angles; distance handicap.

Gordon (18yds.) ....... 111011111111101—13 0111111111—9—22
Williams (15) ....... 111111011011110—12 111 111010—8—20
Sawyer (16) ....... 101111001111110—11 0111111110—8—19
Nichols (16) ....... 111011101110111—12 1011011110—7—19
Brown (15) ....... 110111101110111—12 1011011010—6—18
Miskay (18) ....... 110111111111101—13 1100001010—4—17
Spencer (17) ....... 111110011100111—11 0000111111—6—17
Pond (15) ....... 110110010100001— 7 1011100110—6—13
Horace (16) ....... 101001010111101— 9 0100110000—3—12
Butler (15) ....... 100101010011110— 8 w

## Montana State Sportsmen's Association.

MISSOULA, Mont., May 25.—There has been a tournament at Missoula. At least, that is what some of the boys are saying, and the boys should certainly be authority in the matter, as they are all more or less practically aware of having been to a shooting match.

The third annual tournament of the Montana State Sportsmen's Association, held in this city on May 22-24, is conceded by all who attended it as having been by long odds the most successful shooting tournament ever brought off in the State.

It is a pretty generally accepted fact that of all the cranks the crankiest crank is a gun crank, and when a lot of the *genus gunibus crankibus* (I guess that's what you'd call him) are gathered together in one flock it is the rule that being in his own peculiar sphere the gun crank is properly located to indulge his natural propensities; and he forgets not to do so, while cranky consequences follow after. However, every rule has its exception, the exception to the above rule being the Missoula meet. It must have been that every crank left his cranky clothes at home, and wore only his shooting outfit. The entire affair ran along as smoothly as if the machinery of the event had been carefully oiled throughout, and—perhaps it was.

Nature herself, who for weeks had had only storms and frowns to bestow on the "ants of the earth" in these parts, deigned to put on a less forbidding countenance during the greater portion of the time, to the great delight of the shooters and their friends. It may have been the weather. It may have been the people. Probably it was the grounds or the accommodations. Possibly it was the ——. No, we will not venture to flatter ourselves that the management of the thing should be considered; but anyway, there was scarcely a jar, a wrangle or any sort of friction whatever to mar the pleasure of the event, and we trust that no shooter had cause to think that he had not been accorded treatment just and fair. The attendance, while good, was not what might be termed large. Forty-five was the greatest number of entries in any one event, but the average ras close to forty throughout the bluerock events, barring championship shoots.

There were not so many who took part in the live-bird shooting, but there were as many as the club could have satisfied, as all pigeons that could be procured were trapped. The day preceding the commencement of the tournament about a score of shooters were on hand at quite an early hour, and the day was spent by them in practice and sweepstake shooting, with but little less interest displayed than was shown in the three succeeding days.

### THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

On the evening of the first day a meeting of the Association was held, at which time M. B. Brownlee, of Anaconda, was chosen President for the ensuing year; J. M. Evans, of Missoula, Vice-President, and C. H Smith, of Butte, was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, as were also P. E. McGowan, of Philipsburg; J. P. Menard, of Missoula, and T. H. Pleasants, of Helena, to act with the president and secretary as a board of directors. W. H. Wright, the well-known hunter and guide, was elected an honorary member of the Association.

It was decided to use the influence of the Association toward securing at the next session of the State Legislature the passage of a more wholesome set of game laws than those with which the statute books of the State are now burdened, and also to use its influence to secure a better enforcement of such laws as may be adopted.

The city of Anaconda was decided upon as the place in which to hold the next annual tournament

At an adjourned meeting, held the week following, it was decided that the Association should provide a new live-bird trophy to be known as the Challenge Trophy, and that the second high gun of the live-bird championship shoot of the following day should receive it, he to be subject to challenge by any member of the Association at any time during the year on thirty days' notice.

### THE SHOOT.

The ball opened with a 10-bird, unknown angles, sweep, not included in the general averages, and the following scores were made:

W. Hillis 7, C. H. Smith 9, M. Browning 8, Rockafeller 8, Menard 8, Bartlett 10, W. Neu 8, J. Neu 6, Brownlee 7, Wright 9, Jones 9, Eastman 6, Fisk 10, Selvidge 9, Conley 9, Denison 8, McGowan 8, Twohy 8, C. A Tuttle 7, Thompson 8, Norris 8, J. Evans 10, Cave 8, Brayton 6, Searles 7, Hymer 6, C. H. Buck 7, Williams 10, Holohan 8, H. C. Tuttle 8, Rogers 7, Kennett 7, Barbour 8, Clark 7, Heard 6, C. F. Smith 8, T. Evans 5, Coyle 7, Ware 7, Sisson 10, Van Wyck 8, Considine 9.

The items on which interest was centered principally were the championship events and the general averages. A shooter in order to secure a chance at a general average prize must have shot through all of events numbered 3, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14. There were but twenty-three who shot through, and below is given table of all entries in any of these events, and showing the averages of those who shot through.

### GENERAL AVERAGES.

| Events: | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | 15 | 15 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 25 | Shot at. | Broke. | Av. |
| W Hillis | 11 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 17 | .. | 14 | 18 | ... | ... | ..... |
| C H Smith | 14 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 20 | 185 | 130 | 85.48 |
| M Browning | 13 | 9 | 18 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 18 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 185 | 141 | 75.8 |
| H Rockafeller | 12 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 186 | 124 | 66.66 |
| J P Menard | 14 | 11 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 21 | 186 | 153 | 82.25 |
| G S Bartlett | 15 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 18 | 20 | 186 | 147 | 79 |
| M Wright | 10 | 12 | 19 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 24 | 186 | 136 | 73.12 |
| P Jones | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 19 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 186 | 135 | 73.10 |
| M B Brownlee | 7 | 12 | 19 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 9 | .. | 12 | 17 | ... | ... | ..... |
| W Eastman | 7 | 10 | 9 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| A J Fisk | 13 | 12 | 16 | 18 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 18 | 23 | 186 | 156 | 83.6 |
| Jas Conley | 12 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 21 | 186 | 132 | 70 96 |
| L C Denison | 11 | 10 | 19 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 18 | 22 | 186 | 150 | 80.63 |
| P E McGowan | 12 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 20 | 186 | 142 | 76.34 |
| C A Tuttle | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 18 | 17 | 186 | 134 | 73 |
| D D Twohy | 13 | 13 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 186 | 148 | 79.5 |
| H W Thompson | 10 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| F B Norris | 11 | 9 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 7 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| W Cave | 7 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 8 | .. | 15 | ... | ... | ..... |
| J M Evans | 11 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 17 | 21 | 186 | 141 | 75.80 |
| W P Brayton | 11 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 14 | 21 | 186 | 139 | 74.73 |
| C A Searles | 9 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 17 | 23 | ... | ... | ..... |
| C P Hymer | 9 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 10 | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| C Buck | 10 | 11 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| L Williams | 12 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 186 | 148 | 79.5 |
| P Holohan | 15 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 22 | 186 | 150 | 80.63 |
| H C Tuttle | 14 | 9 | 17 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| R Rogers | 9 | 11 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 10 | .. | 12 | 20 | ... | ... | ..... |
| T Clark | 13 | 12 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 23 | 186 | 155 | 83.33 |
| R Heard | 8 | 7 | 10 | .. | 11 | 3 | .. | 11 | .. | 13 | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| B Coyle | 8 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| J W Considine | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 10 | .. | 7 | 17 | 9 | 17 | 20 | ... | ... | ..... |
| N G Simon | 13 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 12 | 18 | 19 | 186 | 141 | 75.80 |
| Thos Ware | 10 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 21 | 186 | 146 | 78.49 |
| T Evans | 10 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| W Graham | 9 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| H Barbour | 11 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 186 | 128 | 68.82 |
| W A Selvidge | 7 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| C F Smith | 10 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| J Neu | 14 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 20 | 186 | 127 | 68.28 |
| W Neu | 13 | 12 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 20 | 186 | 139 | 74.73 |
| P Kennett | 12 | 8 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| J Hillis | .. | 10 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| H L Van Wyck | .. | 12 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 15 | .. | 13 | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| G Frazier | .. | 11 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 15 | .. | 10 | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| F Woody | .. | 11 | 16 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 11 | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| Dr Pleasants | .. | 10 | 15 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 13 | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| A Buck | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| F E Kemay | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| Hewes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| T Knight | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 11 | 17 | 14 | ... | ... | ..... |
| W Cummings | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 6 | 13 | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| J Hill | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ..... |
| A J Lemley | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 17 | ... | ... | ..... |
| F K Wood | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | ... | ... | ..... |

It will be seen from the above table that C. H. Smith, of Butte, secretary and treasurer of the Association, made the highest average.

The team championship cup shoot (fourth event, first day) was won by the Missoula team No. 1 on a score of 63 out of a possible 75, known angles. Scores in this event were:

Missoula No. 1: Menard 22, J. Evans 23, Williams 22—68.
Butte: Jones 23, C. H. Smith 22, Wright 21—66.
Anaconda No. 2: Denison 23, Rockefeller 23, C. A. Tuttle 19—65.
Anaconda No. 1: Twohy 23, Bartlett 20 Conley 20—63.
Helena: Fisk 24, Kennett 19, Barbour 18—61.
Missoula No. 2: Clark 21, Searles 20, Cave 19—60.
Missoula No. 3: Thompson 22, Brayton 19, W. Hillis 19—60.
Philipsburg: W. Neu 18, McGowan 18, J. Neu 17—53.

Event No. 2 (second day) was the individual championship event, and it proved to be a great contest. A. J. Fisk, of Helena, the retiring president of the Association, and D. D. Twohy, of Anaconda, tied on a score of 49 out of the 50 known angle bluerocks shot at by each. In the shoot-off at 25 birds Twohy secured the trophy by a score of 23 to Fisk's 21. Scores:

State individual bluerock championship, 50 bluerocks, known angles:
W. Hillis 30, Fisk 49, Rockefeller 41, Bartlett 38, J. Neu 37, W. Neu 37, Williams 44, Denison 44, C. A. Tuttle 31, Brownlee 28, Twohy 49, Kennett 30, Menard 41, C. H. Smith 45, Wright 40, McGowan 42, Brayton 40, Hewes 39, Hymer 33, Barbour 43, J. Evans 41, Conley 50, Jones 42, Eastman 31, Clark 43.

The following is the score of the consolation shoot, the last bluerock event of the programme outside of extras, and was not included in the general averages:

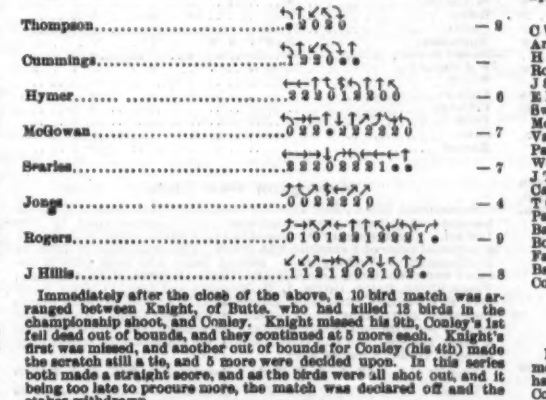
J. Hillis 10, Cummings 6, Heard 11, Brownlee 7, Frazier 9, Cave 9, Woody 11, Lemley 6, T. Evans 8.

While bluerocks may be as interesting to the shooters themselves, they do not fill the grand stand as does live-bird shooting. Despite the fact that nature seemed to have grown weary of smiling on our efforts, and showed up very much of an opposite temper on the third and last day, a goodly number of shooters and spectators assembled to witness the sport. The first event was a 7-bird sweep in which there were 22 entries, the balance of the shooters preferring to be onlookers. Of the 22 entered, 8 shooters killed their 7 birds straight. The scores made were as follows:

Seven live birds, $5, 3 moneys, class shooting: Cummings 7, Knight 5, Van Wyck 4, Spargo 3, Fisk 7, McGowan 6, Williams 6, W. Hillis 7, Brownlee 4, Conley 7, Rockafeller 7, Twohy 7, Menard 5, Ware 7, Nicholls 6, Tuttle 6, Bartlett 7, Kennett 4, J. Neu 6, W. Neu 6, Thompson 6, J. Hillis 4.

The next event, the State live-bird championship, was the one in which the greatest interest of the three days' shoot was shown. It was a 15-bird event, 3 misses out. Out of 26 who went to the score, only 7 managed to drop less than 3 birds. Conley, of Anaconda, and Wright, of Butte, tied on 15 straight, and Twohy followed close with 14 dead, his 9th bird having dropped out of bounds. The tie between Conley and Wright was shot off at 10 birds. Conley missed his 3d, and his 10th fell out of bounds. Wright killed all but his 8th, and thus won the State live-bird championship for 1896, being thereby entitled to the championship medal for the ensuing year. Conley, shooting the second high gun, was the winner of the challenge trophy, which may be contested for by any other member of the Association at any time during the year on a 30 days' challenge. Scores:

*Trap score type—Copyright, 1896, by Forest and Stream Publishing Co.*




Immediately after the close of the above, a 10 bird match was arranged between Knight, of Butte, who had killed 13 birds in the championship shoot, and Conley. Knight missed his 9th, Conley's 1st fell dead out of bounds, and they continued at 5 more each. Knight's first was missed, and another out of bounds for Conley (his 4th) made the scratch still a tie, and 5 more were decided upon. In this series both made a straight score, and as the birds were all shot out, and it being too late to procure more, the match was declared off and the stakes withdrawn.

Several short sweeps at bluerocks in which honors were divided then brought the third annual tournament of the Montana State Sportsmen's Association to a close.

### THE ROSE SYSTEM.

The Rose system of dividing purses was given a thorough trial, and resulted in quite a difference of opinions regarding its merits, though the majority are certainly in favor of the new system. The crack shots are not favored probably to the extent that they would be under the old percentage system, and they are correspondingly not so well pleased with it, but there is no question but that the average shooter gets a much better show "for his white alley," and in my opinion it could have no better indorsement than the fact that in this tournament there were but few who shot at all who did not stay through the entire shoot.

### NOTES AND PERSONALS.

There was but one genuine sport on the grounds, and that was Bob Heard, of Wallace, Idaho. He weighs only 275lbs., but it is not his fault that he has not yet gotten his growth

Van Wyck and Bill Hillis, of Libby, are all right with the rifle, but bluerocks, pigeons and scatter guns do not appear to be their strongest forte.

The suave and genial secretary, C. H. Smith, was decidedly in evidence from start to finish.

The good-looking man of the convention was Mr. H. Rockefeller, of Anaconda. In truth, Anaconda furnished the majority of good-looking shooters.

If you wish to meet a gun crank from Crankville, and a whole-souled, jolly, good-natured fellow withal, just call around and make the acquaintance of "Shotgun Pete" McGowan, of Philipsburg.

C. A. Tuttle, of Anaconda, can be congratulated on his invention of a perfect system of handling the cash office.

Mr. M. Browning, of the firm of Browning Bros., of Ogden, Utah, as gentlemanly a shooter as ever stepped to the score, is assured of a hearty welcome by the shooting contingent, if he ever pays the Garden City another visit.

Any two shooters of the State who run up against Williams and Clark, of Stevensville, will find that they are not having any picnic.

No one can question the right of Mr. D. D. Twohy, of Anaconda, to the individual bluerock championship cup, as he won it fairly and squarely, and in as pretty a contest as one could wish to witness.

Percy Kennett, of Helena, must have left a portion of his shooting clothes at home, as he did not show up in his usual form, though I understand that trouble with his eyes was responsible for his lack of success.

P. Holohan, of Wallace, Ida., understands his business when behind a 12-bore. If you don't believe it just make a match with him for a 50 or a 100-bird race.

The Neu brothers, of Philipsburg, were down on their luck, but proved their sportsmanship by staying through the whole deal.

Had the Association searched the State over it would not have found a more thoroughly representative sportsman and genial gentleman to place at its head than the one it has selected, Mr. M. B. Brownlee, of Anaconda.

If I could pick out five men who attended this tournament, to shoot a live-bird match at say 50 birds, I would select A. Fisk, of Helena; James Conley, of Anaconda; D. D. Twohy, of the same city; M. Wright, of Butte, and T. B. Ware, of Spokane, Wash., and would show you a match for your money, with little odds in favor of any one named.

With Missoula winning both of the team shoots, and Menard taking fourth general average money, the home club have no cause for complaint as to the division of the honors. WILL CAVE.

## Dedham Sportsmen's Club.

BOSTON, MASS., May 30.—The Dedham Sportsmen's Club, Boston, Mass., held their weekly shoot to-day. There were thirty-six shooters present, besides a large crowd of spectators. During the afternoon a team match was shot between eight members of the Hopedale and Dedham Gun Clubs, the Dedham club winning by a score of 113 to 85. Blinn, Leverett, Greener, Cole, Herbert, Gordon, B. Smith and Agor representing the team for the Dedham Gun Club; Dudley, Egleston, Aron, Prentice, Wright, C. Whitney, Moron and G. Whitney representing the Hopedale Gun Club. By referring to events Nos. 8 and 9 the individual shooting of each member of the teams will be found scored. Match No. 7 was shot for a gold medal, which was tied for between B. Smith and Herbert, and shot off on the next event and finally won by Herbert. Over 5,000 targets were thrown and a very enjoyable time was spent by everyone present. Events Nos. 1, 3, 7, 8, 11, 13 and 14 were at known traps and angles: Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 10, unknown angles; Nos. 6 and 12, reverse order; Nos. 15 and 16 at 5 pairs; No. 5, Hurlingham style. Event No. 7 was at 20 targets, all the others at 10 targets. Scores:

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blinn | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 4 | .. |
| Leverett | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 9 | .. | .. |
| Greener | 6 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Cole | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Herbert | 8 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gordon | 9 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 6 | .. | 9 | 4 | 7 |
| Mason | 10 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | .. | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Martin | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 7 | .. | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| Hastings | 8 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 4 | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| Elder | 8 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| Noon | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | .. |
| Colburn | 8 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 5 | .. |
| Brown | 8 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | .. | 7 | .. | 5 |
| Warren | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 7 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 4 |
| Owen | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | .. | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| Soule | 9 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 5 | .. |
| Dunn | 8 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | .. | 5 |
| Allison | .. | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 9 | .. | .. | 4 | 4 |
| Steele | .. | 4 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 4 | .. | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 | .. | 5 | 6 |
| Gifford | .. | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | .. | 8 | 4 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Dudley | .. | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Egleston | .. | 4 | 8 | .. | 9 | 7 | .. | 6 | 4 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 |
| Aron | .. | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | .. | 7 | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Prentice | .. | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | .. | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Wright | .. | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| C Whitney | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 8 | 5 | .. | 6 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Moron | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | 6 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| G Whitney | .. | .. | 6 | 8 | .. | 4 | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Grant | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B Smith | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 8 | .. | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| Agor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | .. | .. | 5 |
| Dennison | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 9 | .. | 5 |
| F A Baker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 6 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bradley | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Darke | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Robinson | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

H. B.

## Canajoharie Gun Club.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., May 30.—The Canajoharie Gun Club held a successful all-day shoot to-day, a programme of ten 15-targets being shot out, in addition to a similar event of 15 targets in which all the contestants used Gold Dust powder; this event was No. 11, and was gotten up in honor of our visitor, Dick Swiveller, the Eastern Agent of that powder. Some excellent shooting was done, E. D. Fulford leading, but only by a small majority. Among those who were present were: J. L. Colville (Dick Swiveller), Batavia, N. Y.; E. D. Fulford, Utica; H. M. Levengston, Saratoga; Roberts, Rupert, Vt.; Paul and Betts, Troy, N. Y.; Parties, Johnston, N. Y; Barker, Richfield Springs, etc. All events were $1.50 entrance, 5 moneys. Scores:

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C Weeks | 15 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 11 |
| Arnold | 12 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 9 |
| H M Levengston | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Roberts | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 6 |
| J Sanders | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 13 |
| E D Fulford | 12 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| Swiveller | 14 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 14 |
| McClure | 9 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Valentine | 14 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| Paul | 13 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 11 | .. | .. | 12 |
| Wessels | 10 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 13 |
| J T Betts | 11 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 13 |
| Campbell | 9 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| T C Pegnim | 10 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 10 | 11 |
| Parties | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 9 | .. | 8 |
| Barker | .. | .. | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Bosland | .. | .. | 13 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Fairchild | .. | .. | 13 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Bancroft | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 11 |
| Colin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 10 | .. |

CHARLES WEEKS, Sec'y.

## Pawtuxet Gun Club.

PAWTUXET, R. I., May 30.—The Pawtuxet Gun Club held its third medal shoot to-day. The shoot was a very enjoyable one, all present having a good time. Among the visitors was F. L. Corey, of Sterling, Conn., who has just returned from Germany. He tells us that over there they are shooting targets quite a lot, and are using the old Ligowsky clay bird, 25 meters rise, both barrels, and adds that they have several expert shots at that style of shooting. Scores in to-day's events were as follows, Dennis winning the tie for the Class B medal:

Class A.

| | |
|---|---|
| W H Sheldon | 1111111111011111111111111—24 |
| *F L Corey | 1110111111001111011111111—21 |
| S D Greene, Jr | 1011111100111111011111101—20 |
| P L Voelker | 0110010111110110011111111—18 |

Class B.

| | |
|---|---|
| D B Dennis | 1011111100000010100111111—15 |
| W H Mooney | 1110101100011110110001101—15 |
| O King | 1110000100000101010011011—13 |
| A Stockard | 0101001011110001000101110?—13 |
| J Horton | 1000011010100011000011000— 9 |
| H H Horton | 0010010000100011100001000— 7 |

Class C.

| | |
|---|---|
| J Armstrong | 0001010111101111010111011—16 |
| H Badmington | 0110111100111001010100101—14 |
| *C E Kenyon | 1000110011010111110101000—14 |
| A L Andrews | 1101010100100110111100000—12 |
| C Thunell | 1000010011100001001111100—11 |
| W Hawkins | 1100110001100011001011000—11 |
| N B Horton | 0000010000111100110101101—10 |
| G Armstrong | 0011110011000110000011011—12 |
| W Goss | 1110000011100000001010010— 9 |
| J Cann | 0100000x1000100100001011?— 8 |
| O Horton | 0100010000111101001000000— 8 |

* Not members. SANCHO.

## Eureka Gun Club, of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 30.—The following scores were made to-day by members of the Eureka Gun Club, of this city:

| Events: | *1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stannard | 19 | 21 | 23 | 18 | 18 |
| Adams | 23 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 15 |
| Carson | 20 | 19 | .. | 20 | w |
| Steck | 22 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 20 |
| Holt | 19 | 21 | .. | 15 | 17 |
| Buck | 16 | 18 | 16 | 20 | 18 |
| DeWolf | 16 | 20 | 10 | 17 | 19 |

| Events: | *1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J L Jones | 19 | 16 | 13 | 17 | 19 |
| W A Jones | 14 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 19 |
| Morgan | 9 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| F E Adams | 20 | 23 | 20 | 21 | w |
| Patterson | .. | 15 | .. | 10 | .. |
| Pete | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. |

* No. 1 was the trophy shoot.

## Lynchburg Gun Club.

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 2.—The regular weekly shoot of the Lynchburg Gun Club was held to-day. The scores show up very badly; the boys are in a rut and it seems hard for them to pull out. Scores:

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nelson | 18 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 16 |
| Terry | 17 | 17 | 13 | 18 | 16 | 13 |
| Scott | 18 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| Moorman | 19 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 16 |

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Empie | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 17 |
| Clark | .. | 12 | 11 | 12 | 9 | .. |
| Cleland | .. | 13 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| Miller | .. | .. | 13 | 10 | 12 | 10 |

F. M. D.

## Kansas State Sportsmen's Association.

THE annual tournament of the Kansas State Sportsmen's Association was held at Frankfort, Kans., on May 26-28. Over forty shooters took part in the shoot. J. W. Sexton, of Leavenworth, Kans., won the silver cup donated by the E. C. Powder Company. Below are the scores, for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. Gregg, secretary of the Association:

SCORES OF MAY 26.

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *15* | *25* | *20* | *15* | *25* | *20* | *10* | *30* | *15* | *20* | *15* | *25* |
| Sexton | 15 | 20 | 18 | 14 | 21 | 19 | 8 | 28 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 19 |
| Sergeant | 13 | 24 | 15 | 15 | 22 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 22 |
| Elliott | 12 | 22 | 19 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 23 | 14 | 13 | 13 | .. |
| Taylor | 7 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 6 | 22 | 13 | 12 | .. | .. |
| L C Smith | 14 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 22 | 17 | 9 | .. | 13 | 17 | 13 | .. |
| Barre | 14 | 21 | 17 | 13 | 23 | 16 | 9 | 21 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 18 |
| Staley | 13 | .. | 17 | 9 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 11 | 10 | .. |
| Hedrick | 9 | .. | 13 | 12 | .. | .. | 5 | 20 | .. | 12 | .. | .. |
| Sparks | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weis | 10 | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 25 | 12 | 15 | .. | .. |
| Snodgrass | 11 | .. | 17 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 11 | .. |
| Rice | 8 | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 22 | .. | 16 | .. | .. |
| Heer | 14 | 19 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 6 | 27 | 13 | .. | 11 | .. |
| Gregg | 11 | .. | 9 | 9 | .. | .. | 8 | 20 | 12 | .. | 11 | .. |
| Ruest | 15 | 20 | 15 | 11 | .. | 18 | 6 | 22 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 22 |
| Rhodes | 14 | 20 | 19 | 14 | 24 | 18 | 8 | 27 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 18 |
| Green | 14 | 24 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 20 | 9 | 27 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 23 |
| Sparks | .. | 21 | .. | 13 | 18 | 13 | .. | .. | 14 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Brawley | .. | 17 | .. | 7 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | 12 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Flagg | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Halbert | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | 7 | .. |
| Engel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 15 | .. | .. |
| Thorne | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 11 | 11 | .. |
| Barlow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 12 | 11 | .. |
| Thomas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 15 | 12 | .. |
| Hilbery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 14 | 12 | .. |
| Applegate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 9 | .. |
| Clay | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. |

A sweep at 10 live birds resulted thus: Erhardt and Applegate 10, Sexton and Rice 9, Hilbery and Sergeant 8, Barre 7, Snodgrass 6.

SCORES OF MAY 27.

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *20* | *20* | *15* | *25* | *20* | *20* | *20* | *10* | *25* | *20* |
| Sergeant | 19 | 20 | 14 | 24 | 18 | 17 | .. | 10 | 22 | 19 |
| Erhardt | 14 | 19 | 12 | 20 | 13 | 17 | .. | 6 | 15 | 11 |
| Sexton | 16 | 17 | 12 | 23 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 7 | 22 | 14 |
| Goff | 14 | 14 | 12 | 21 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 19 | 17 |
| Rhodes | 20 | 17 | 14 | 24 | 16 | 17 | .. | 9 | 23 | 18 |
| Elliott | 11 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 13 | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| Ruest | 8 | .. | 15 | 20 | 12 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weis | 14 | 17 | 12 | .. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 19 | .. |
| Hilbery | 13 | 17 | 18 | .. | .. | 15 | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| Rice | 15 | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Barre | 18 | 19 | 13 | .. | 16 | 18 | .. | 8 | 22 | .. |
| Green | 16 | 17 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| Smith | 17 | 14 | 10 | 21 | 18 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Barlow | 15 | .. | 12 | 21 | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 16 | .. |
| Brawley | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| Thomas | 14 | .. | 12 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Applegate | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gregg | 15 | .. | 9 | 22 | .. | 14 | 16 | 8 | 17 | .. |
| Ruggles | 10 | 18 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 10 | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| Brown | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thorne | .. | .. | 11 | 21 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Snodgrass | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Sparks | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hinckley | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Spence | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dingham | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Murphy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| Halbert | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. |

SCORES OF MAY 28.

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *20* | *25* | *20* | *25* | *15* | *25* | *20* | *30* | Targets: | *20* | *25* | *20* | *25* | *15* | *25* | *20* | *30* |
| Sergeant | 19 | .. | 18 | 23 | 14 | 24 | 20 | .. | Rhodes | 20 | 22 | 19 | 21 | 11 | 16 | 18 | w |
| Sexton | 18 | 21 | 19 | 24 | 13 | 23 | 17 | 20 | Rice | .. | 23 | .. | 17 | .. | 18 | .. | w |
| Barre | 19 | .. | 20 | 23 | 14 | 24 | 20 | .. | Ruest | .. | 22 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 24 | .. | 25 |
| Koohler | 15 | 18 | 11 | 21 | 12 | 19 | 17 | w | Brawley | .. | 19 | .. | 20 | 14 | 19 | .. | w |
| Keller | 19 | 24 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | w | Weis | .. | 15 | .. | 15 | 14 | 21 | .. | w |
| Robinson | 18 | 21 | 17 | 21 | 10 | 14 | .. | w | Snodgrass | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | w | .. | .. |
| Barlow | 16 | .. | 18 | 14 | 11 | 19 | .. | .. | Gregg | .. | .. | 15 | 20 | 11 | 22 | .. | w |
| L C Smith | 16 | .. | 19 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | Elliott | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 11 | 22 | .. | .. |
| Dr Lane | 18 | 20 | .. | 22 | 15 | 14 | .. | 24 | Halbert | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 16 | .. | 14 |
| Green | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 24 | 18 | 23 | Flagg | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 15 | .. | 20 |
| Goff | 17 | 16 | .. | 21 | 10 | 19 | .. | 24 | | | | | | | | | |

Event No. 9 was at 10 targets; it resulted as follows: Sexton, Barre, Koohler, Lane, Rhodes and Elliott 9, Sergeant 8, Robinson 6.

CHAMPION TEAM CUP OF KANSAS.

A special feature of the last day's sport was the team race between teams from Frankfort and Leavenworth for the championship cup. The contest was at 20 singles, unknown angles, and 10 pairs per man. The Frankfort team won easily. Below are the scores:

Frankfort Team.

Rhodes........................11101111110111111111111111111—28
11 11 11 11 10 10 11 00 11 10 —15—43
Rice........................11111111110111111110111111110—27
11 10 11 11 11 10 10 10 11 10 —15—42
Ruest........................10110110111111001101111111110—23
11 10 10 11 10 11 10 10 11 10 —14—37
Brawley........................11111111111100110101111011111—25
11 01 01 10 01 01 10 01 10 01 —11—36
Gregg........................11111010011000111011101011111—21
11 11 01 10 10 10 11 00 11 10 —13—34—192

Leavenworth Team.

Sexton,........................11111111111111111111110110111—28
10 10 11 10 10 10 11 11 11 10 —14—42
Lane,........................01111101111111111101111101111111—26
11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 11 —13—39
Keller........................10001110111111110001011011110—20
10 10 10 11 10 11 10 10 10 11 —14—33
Koohler........................00111110100111101001011101111—20
11 10 01 10 10 11 11 10 10 10 —13—33
*Goff........................111111111101101 —13
10 10 10 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 — 9—22—169

* Goff's last 15 targets in the singles were not carried out in the copy mailed us.

## At Watson's Park.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 28.—The following scores were made in practice work to-day:

Barto........................022200112211102201121222120002l1 —24
Sam Long........................1000000002222011000122212102110l0—18
Berel........................10200010202200200201210120110000 0 —15
Simonetti........................121221100211121200012112122111l00 —25
Lama........................001012000000220 — 5

Dr. Frothingham and Barto shot two 10-bird races for the price of the birds. Results:

Dr Frothingham........................2022221022—9 2721020022— 7
Barto........................2002220000—6 2222111121—10

Other practice scores made to-day were as follows:

McFarland........................2002000111222201121011 2 —16
Amberg........................10111112100220100201222 —17
Dr Frothingham........................22222121121110221121222011221l—28
Jay Bird........................0111122210110110111 2 —16
Carter........................00120110102212102021 —13
McCarthy........................00100001012001022201 — 8
Peter........................01102000010021120122 —11
Moloney........................00101211111100200000 —10

The following scores were also made on targets, the figures in parentheses representing the number shot at:
Jay Bird (35) 31, McCarty (20) 4, Carter (70) 53, Petre (80) 44, Moloney (80) 46, Wilcox (80) 57, Kuss (80) 69.

*May 29.*—Only a few live birds were shot here to-day, the following scores being made by Jay Bird and Hoyt in practice work.

Jay Bird........................12220101221121221111111 01—23
02101222111122102120 —16
Hoyt........................0011110112111111011112112—21

Target scores to-day were:
Jay Bird 108 out of 145, Wilcox 71 out of 100, Hoyt 28 out of 40.

*May 30.*—A few live birds were shot here to-day. Among the shooters taking part was Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia. The scores made were as follows:

E Bingham2022021112121021111 1—17 A Reeves..212110101111110210 00—14
F Gilbert..22211112121211112110—19 M Wolf....0120221208 — 7
J Rehm...221112222012220020 00—14 C Felton ..1202210212 — 8
20100020111100001212—11 Lenhart...2000222200 — 6

Dr. Carver shot at 6 birds, scoring them all, while Burgess shot at 5, killing them all with the first barrel; Frank West shot at 6, scoring 3.

Target scores to-day were: Gilbert 56 out of 60, Bingham 55 out of 65, Carver 130 out of 150.

RAVELRIGG.

## Omaha Gun Club.

OMAHA, Neb., May 30.—The regular weekly shoot of the Omaha Gun Club was held to-day. The scores in the club shoot were as follows:

Brucker........................1111111101111111011011111—22
Blake........................1111111111111111111111111—25
Loomis........................1111111111111111101111111—24
Johannes........................1011000101111100111010101—15
Hughes........................1010101011101111110111111—19
Smead........................1101111111111111110111101—22
Parmelee........................1111111111111111111101111—24
Cole........................1011100011111111111111111—21
McFarlaine........................0101010111011101110111111—18
Towle........................1111100110101110011011000—15
Bates........................1010001000001100000000000— 5
Carmichael........................1111111111111111111011111—24
Coleman........................0100101000110111100000110—11
Kenyon........................1110101001011110111000110—15
Peters........................0100100110111010111001010—12
Bingham........................1110011011010111011011011—17
Edwards........................0000101001000101111111011—13
Salisbury........................1101111011111111101111111—22
Raymond........................1101101111100001111111111—19
Marsh........................1111111011001110111100100—17

After the regular club shoot given above a match was made up between 11-men teams of the local club and the Council Bluffs Gun Club, 25 targets per man. This match resulted as follows:

| Omaha Gun Club. | | Council Bluffs Gun Club. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loomis | 25 | Pyper | 21 |
| Parmelee | 23 | Westfield | 21 |
| Brucker | 21 | West | 21 |
| Hughes | 21 | Oliver | 20 |
| Smead | 20 | Anderson | 20 |
| Raymond | 19 | Randlett | 20 |
| Johannes | 19 | Beresheim | 20 |
| Blake | 19 | Reno | 19 |
| Carmichael | 19 | Kingsbury | 18 |
| McFarlane | 18 | Camp | 14 |
| Salisbury | 17—221 | Campbell | 12—206 |

Not being satisfied with the above result, our friends from over the river asked another match with Parmelee barred. We accommodated them with the same old result, but with less margin to go upon. Scores:

| Omaha Gun Club. | | Council Bluffs Gun Club. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blake | 23 | Matthai | 24 |
| Loomis | 23 | West | 24 |
| Carmichael | 21 | Beresheim | 22 |
| Johannes | 20 | Pyper | 20 |
| Salisbury | 18 | Randlett | 18 |
| Kenyon | 18 | Oliver | 17 |
| McFarlane | 17 | Anderson | 17 |
| Marsh | 17 | Kingsbury | 16 |
| Smead | 17 | Reno | 16 |
| Read | 16 | Campbell | 14 |
| Peters | 15—205 | Camp | 12—200 |

W. D. KENYON, Sec'y.

## Altoona Gun Club.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 30.—The Altoona Rod and Gun Club held a most successful all-day shoot to-day on its new grounds along the line of the Logan Valley Railroad. The shoot was well attended and a good day's sport resulted. In the table of events and scores given below, No. 11 was a walking match and No. 12 at 5 pairs; Nos. 13 to 18 were at unknown angles. Scores:

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| W S Bookwalter | 8 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 8 | .. |
| G Render | 7 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 20 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| E Kotty | 7 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 3 | .. | 8 | 6 | 5 | 6 | .. |
| Houck | 7 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| J F Killets | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| W B Sands | 8 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 6 | .. | 9 | .. | 8 | 9 | 4 |
| De Forest | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 21 | 11 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Greenberg | 7 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 7 | .. | 6 | 15 | 9 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pump | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Koelliker | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| R H Fay | 5 | 8 | 9 | 10 | .. | 6 | 13 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Williams | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fortney | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 17 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| W Turner | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Relay | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Curtis | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mulhollen | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| House | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| F M Christy | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 15 | 7 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 9 | 7 | 7 | .. | 7 | 7 | 5 | 8 |
| Worth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Parker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 5 | 4 | .. | 4 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Erhardt | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Verst | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cole | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | 4 | .. |
| Harper | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |

W. S. B.

## Stonington Gun Club.

STONINGTON, Conn., May 30.—The Stonington Gun Club held a tournament to-day under the management of Col. James Ames, of New London. There were three moneys in every event, while in event No. 8 a special prize of a shotgun was given. This was won by Leander P. Chapman, of Westerly, R. I. Among those who took part in the sport were: Williams, Amateur and David Conners, of New London; Frank Bliven, Ralph Hoxie, L. P. Chapman and Arnold Clarke, Westerly, R. I.; Sidney Chapman, Haversham, R. I.; Will Gilberts, James Pendleton and Angus B. Cheesebro, Stonington, Conn. About 3,000 targets were thrown during the day. This shoot, the club's first, was a great success, and will consequently be succeeded by others each month. To-day's scores were:

| Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Events: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Targets: | *10* | *5* | *10* | *10* | *10* | *10* | *10* | *25* | Targets: | *10* | *5* | *10* | *10* | *10* | *10* | *10* | *25* |
| W Gilberts | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 9 | D Saunders | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| F Wheeler | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | J Gilberts | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| A B Cheeseboro | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | Williams | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | Amateur | .. | .. | 6 | 8 | 8 | 5 | .. | 19 |
| E D Cheeseboro | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | S Chapman | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | Bliven | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 8 | 19 |
| R Hoxie | 6 | 2 | 7 | .. | 7 | 5 | 7 | 14 | J Pendleton | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 10 |
| Hammond | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | A Clarke | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 19 |
| L Chapman | .. | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 20 | D Conners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 12 |

Other events were as follows:

No. 9, 10 targets: Clarke 8, Bliven and Conners 6, Dolan 5, Pendleton 4, Hammond 3.

No. 10, same: Clarke and Dolan 8, Conners and L. Chapman 7, Bliven 5.

A match between Clarke and Bliven, 40 targets per man, resulted in a victory for Clarke by the score of 30 to 29.

## Orange Gun Club.

ORANGE, Mass., May 30.—The Orange Gun Club held an all-day shoot to-day. Owing to the high wind that prevailed the scores are not high ones; still we had a good time. Several sweeps were indulged in. Below are some of the scores made:

W L Mann, 1st string........................1111011111111101011101110—20
2d string........................0111001110111111111011111—20
3d string........................1111111111011110101101010—19
French, 1st string........................1100110011010010101101111—15
2d string........................1110100101110101001010101—14
O D Hapgood........................1111111100111110010011011—18
Parkman........................1100111110011101110110110—17
Thompson........................0011100111011110101010110—15
Priest........................1011111110111100001010110—16
King........................1111001110011011011110001—16
Hunt........................1010010011010001110001001—11
Flagg........................1110101010100110101110100—14
Perkins........................1111101110010111111101010—18

WALTER L. MANN, Sec'y.

# Answers to Correspondents.

### No notice taken of anonymous communications

J. E. M., Toronto.—This is a point of law on which we cannot advise you.

E. H., Newark, O.—The right to fly the yacht ensign is not confined to yachts enrolled in clubs.

E. D. W., Turtle Creek, Pa.—The book "Canvas Canoes and How to Build Them" covers only the simpler models.

J. M. S., Hudson, Ia.—See our advertising pages for names of reliable builders in the West, and also of builders of naphtha yachts.

D. D. L., Cambridge, Ill.—There are several makes of canvas boats that are both safe and portable; this class of boat has frequently been described in the FOREST AND STREAM.

A. H. K., Colorado Springs, Colo.—Can you recommend a book giving good instructions for tanning fur skins; I wish to tan skins for rugs? Ans. "The Complete American Trapper." We can supply it. Price $1.50.

H.W.P., Auburndale, Mass.—There is a prevalent idea among sportsmen that a pointer or setter puppy with a dark roof to his mouth is more likely to become a good hunter than one with a light roof. After breeding and training pointers and setters of both conditions for fifteen years I have come to the conclusion that color of roof of mouth bears no relation to hunting qualities. I should like your opinion on the subject. Ans. The color of the roof of the mouth has no more relation to the dog's hunting qualities than has the color of his hair or eyes or toe nails. There are many ancient fallacies which seem to live on despite common sense or experience.

C. A. H., Hinsdale, N. H.—My pointer dog, 11 months old, last winter had a humor which broke out on him, the worst of it being about the testicles and under the shoulder. It was red and in pimples, which in a few places broke and suppurated. Now the dog has pimples on the inside of the flaps of the ears. What is the best thing I can do for him? I have seen no worms; have looked for them. His food consists of table scraps, wheat bread and meat. He is chained most of the time, being inclined to run away. Ans. Treat for worms. Give a Weyth's compound sulphur tablet three times a day. Apply following lotion to ears three or four times a day: Goulard's extract of lead 1oz., water 8oz. Mix.

R. D., Chicago.—Can you refer me to any accurate calculations as to the speed of flight of our ducks and geese? Ans. We know of nothing definite on this point. We frequently meet with the off-hand statement that a wild duck flies ninety miles an hour, and a goose or swan faster or slower, but we believe that nothing definite is known on this subject. Our impression is that the late D. W. Cross, of Cleveland, in a little book called "Fifty Years with Rod and Gun" made an effort to compute the speed of ducks by stationing observers at different points on the Winous Club marshes and telegraphing in some form the time at which a flying duck passed each observer. We do not think that the experiments were carried on long enough, or repeated with sufficient frequency to give any data that are of great value. You will have noticed Mr. Gatke's remarks in his interesting book on Heligoland. He believes that birds fly much more rapidly than is commonly supposed.


## PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

### The Most Complete Publication of its Kind.

THE Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will on June 1 publish its annual summer excursion route book. This work, which is compiled with the utmost care and exactness, is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal summer resorts of Eastern America, with the routes for reaching them and the rates of fare. There are over 400 resorts in the book to which rates are quoted, and over 1,500 different ways of reaching them, or combinations of routes are set out in detail. The book is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of summer travel ever offered to the public.

Its 215 pages are inclosed in a handsome and striking cover, in colors. Several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold, are bound in the book. It is also profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad and elsewhere.

Any doubt as to where the summer should be passed will be dispelled after a careful examination of the contents of this publication.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of 10 cents, or upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for 20 cents.—*Adv*

### A New Lyman Sight.

WM. LYMAN, of Middlefield, Conn., has added another sight to his already very complete repertory. This is called a "receiver sight," and is designed for rifles with long bolt actions, such as the new smokeless powder repeaters. It is also good for short-stocked rifles which have much recoil. At present it will be furnished only for the Winchester models of 1886 and 1895, and the Marlin models of 1893 and 1895.

"This sight is very simple and strong in its construction, and is compact and out of the way. It is made of a flat piece of spring steel extending along the left side of the receiver, toward the grip. The rear part of this plate extends up over the top. On the top of this extension is the sight aperture. The forward elongated hole in the side of the receiver is for the pivot screw. At the rear of the sight is a long slot. A screw is passed through a thumb lever and a spring pointer and through the slot, screwing into the second or rear hole drilled in the receiver. To elevate the sight, turn the thumb screw up, then lock it by turning the lever down. It is not necessary to lock it, however, as the indicator spring holds it in position."

For the '95 model Winchester a special ivory bead front sight is required.—*Adv.*

### Mannocitin.

OTTO GOETZE, 114 Broad street, New York, has issued a circular descriptive of Mannocitin, the rust preventive, which will be mailed to any address upon application. To quote this authority:

"Mannocitin is composed of greases and volatile oils. It is, and remains, absolutely neutral, and contains no acid. On application the oils evaporate, leaving an air-tight film or skin, which adheres tightly to the metal, and absolutely and permanently prevents rust and corrosion. This coating is transparent and does not spoil the appearance of the metal (this is important for goods in stock), and leaves neither spots nor marks when removed. The Mannocitin film does not crack, is not absorbed by dust and paper wrappers (for instance, when used on small tools), and does not rub off in handling, as oils and petroleum jellies do. Its great advantages for goods that are handled or shipped are easily seen. At the same time it can be quickly removed with turpentine or benzine, thus offering a great saving in labor, as compared, for instance, with white lead. The Mannocitin coating will stand very high temperature without melting, and it can therefore be used to advantage on bright parts of boilers, etc. An article once coated with Mannocitin is protected as long as the film is allowed to remain on, consequently it prevents rust for years."—*Adv.*

### Inauguration of New Passenger Service Between Chattanooga and Norfolk.

COMMENCING Sunday, June 14, the Southern Railway, Piedmont Air Line, will inaugurate a new passenger service between Norfolk and Chattanooga, via their new line, through Selma, Raleigh, Greensboro and Asheville. The new route will be through the most attractive portion of North Carolina, "The Land of the Sky," and East Tennessee. The opening of the new line will give Norfolk and Chattanooga direct connection over a line all under one management. Connection will be made at Norfolk with rail line and Old Dominion Steamship Co. For further information call on or address 271 Broadway, New York.—*Adv.*

### 3 in 1 Compound.

MESSRS. G. W. COLE & CO., manufacturers of the 3 in 1 Compound, have received the following letter:

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Jan. 8.—*G. W. Cole & Co.*—Gentlemen: The sample of your 3 in 1 which I received in October has by use proven conclusively that it will keep a gun free from rust. Have used it on my ducking trips this fall, and my gun has been entirely free from rust. Yours truly, E. S. HILL, Sec'y S. & C. G. C.—*Adv.*

### Sells Club Properties.

WRITING under date of June 3, Mr. Thomas Lewis, of Boston, Mass., mentions the fact that a single insertion of his advertisement of the Cross Island Preserve had put him in communication with probable purchasers. He says:

"The advertisement of the island in your valuable paper is doing me great good, and I think I shall effect a sale thereby."—*Adv.*

### Portable Camp Houses.

O. P. HOWE & CO., Augusta, Me., manufacture a portable house that is light, compact and very cheap.

Each house is provided with berths and folding table, and will fold up into very small compass. These houses are designed to take the place of tents, and are said to furnish much better protection and to be thoroughly storm proof.—*Adv.*

### Portable Houses.

THE Iron Cottage Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., manufactures portable houses and camps in a variety of sizes and styles. These houses are made both of wood and of corrugated iron. The company also manufactures a good sanitary earth closet. Their circular gives some interesting points on the "art of living in a small space."—*Adv.*